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The Mercury.

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Established June 1788, and is now in its hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany, and reliable farm and household departments, reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men. Single copies, in wrappers, a cent. Extra copies can always be obtained at office of publication. Specimen copies sent free and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publishers.

Local Matters.

BROADWAY PAVEMENT

Broadway from Lake's Corner to the Middletown Line is in the worst physical condition for many years, and no appropriation has been made by the city for its repair. The mere fact that it is the main highway into the city does not weigh at all in comparison with the demands of property owners in other sections who want isolated side streets improved. As soon as the weather is fit Street Commissioner Sullivan proposes to send one of the steam rollers over Broadway and push the much heaved roadway back into place, but that is apparently all that will be done this year.

Autoists do not come into Newport from the west because of the delays in the ferry service; very soon they will refuse to come in over the road from Fall River and Bristol Ferry because of the rotten condition of our own main highway within the city limits. Conditions on these two approaches to the city can well be interpreted by visitors into signs to "Keep out."

Another summer will go by without a big circus in Newport. A representative of one of the big shows which will be in this vicinity in June has been in the city this week looking for an available location. He was unable to find anything either in the city or in a good locality in Middletown, so Newport will not be on the circus map. As far as general business is concerned this is a rather good thing, as these shows take a vast amount of money out of a community.

Wednesday was the final day for filing federal tax reports and the office of Collector Anthony in the Federal building was a busy place on the preceding days. However, the last minute rush in Newport did not seem to be so large in proportion as in some of the larger cities where the collectors' offices were literally swamped with persons waiting to file their reports.

Governor San Souci has received a petition for a pardon for Charles Bradley Smith, the young colored man who is now serving a life sentence for killing William Egan, a young boy, at the Beach July 4, 1914. The parents of the boy who was killed are bitterly opposed to a pardon and have made their attitude known to the Governor.

The Navy department is making haste to denude the Newport stations of all extra supplies and equipment, apparently in an effort to head off the local efforts to maintain the station here. This week a large shipment of stores has been made to Boston, and a shipment will go south next week.

Following prolonged negotiations between the owners and the fire insurance adjusters, an agreement has been reached as to the loss to the restaurant property of James Lewis, proprietor of the Crown and Victory Lunch, which was damaged by fire on the morning of January 2.

The members of St. John's and St. Paul's Lodges of Masons will enjoy a joint smoker at Masonic Hall next Thursday evening, when addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Albert Knight and J. Willard Baker of Pawtucket.

BEACH BIDS OPENED

At the meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, three separate bids were received for the lease of Easton's Beach, one from the Newport Beach Association, the present lessees; one from the Easton's Beach Corporation, in which a number of summer residents are interested; and one from A. B. Cascambas. Several different propositions were offered and the board made no attempt to decide on the award, but referred the whole matter to a special meeting to be held next Wednesday evening, March 22. All the bidders were represented at the opening of the bids, but there were no prolonged arguments in favor of any of them. Much interest has been felt among the residents as to the outcome of the Beach matter.

The Newport Beach Association offered to carry out the recommendations of the Beach Commission, to spend \$200,000 in improvements in the first five years and \$140,000 in the next five years, and to pay a rental of \$4000 a year for a twenty year lease. The provision for free bath house reservation for children is agreed to, but the bidders suggest that they operate this section instead of the City doing so.

The Easton's Beach Corporation made a bid for a period of ten years with the privilege of renewal for ten more, at a rental of \$4000 a year, all profits above six per cent. to be invested in improvements according to the La Forge plan. The Corporation proposed to develop the Beach essentially for bathing purposes and avoid the commercial exploitation of the property.

A. B. Cascambas submitted three propositions. The first was for a ten years' lease, the cost of installing the sewage system as recommended by the Beach Commission to constitute the first year's rental, and after that a rental of \$15,000 yearly. The second proposition was for a ten years' lease with privilege of renewal, at a rate of \$12,000 a year, and will build a new board walk and 1000 new bath houses. The third proposition was for a twenty years' lease at \$20,000, provided the city would spend \$200,000 on improvements.

The vacancy on the school committee caused by the death of Colonel William J. Cozzens was filled by the election of Mr. Edward J. Corcoran without opposition. Alderman Williams gave a lengthy report on the hearing in Washington before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, regarding the cost of the Newport Training Station. He said there were some surprising developments, and he expects to have a stenographic report of the entire hearing.

Petitions from the Telephone Company to lay conduits on Old Beach Road and Cottage Street, and on Bath Road and Middleton avenue, were laid over for a week, and a representative of the Company will appear before the board.

The Rogers High School basketball team have been notified that they have been selected to represent Rhode Island High Schools in the New England Tournament at Tufts College. The local boys started for Medford Thursday and the tournament opened on Friday. A large delegation of rooters went down to see the games.

The will of John W. Covell, which was admitted to probate on Monday, provides for a division of the property among the three children of William W. Covell, after certain bequests are paid. The sum of \$500 each is given to the Newport Hospital, the Children's Home, and the Chanin Memorial Church.

Past Master George B. Austin has been appointed treasurer of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 14, F. & A. M., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. William J. Cozzens, who had filled that office for twenty-eight years.

A large number of subscriptions have been received toward the project for purchasing the Friends' Meeting House property and converting it into a community center. A large sum is still needed however.

Illustrious George H. Holmes of Providence, Deputy for Rhode Island of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, will pay an official visit to Vanselsaer Lodge next Tuesday evening.

The New York Assembly has passed the soldiers' bonus bill and voted to hire \$45,000,000 to meet it.

Mrs. Herbert W. Smith is slowly recovering after a serious operation at the Newport Hospital.

SUPERIOR COURT

In the Superior Court on Monday Judge Capotosto heard a number of defendants in minor criminal cases, appeals from the District Court, and the sentences imposed in the lower Court were generally affirmed by him.

A civil case was then put on before a jury—Charles A. Sylvia, administrator, vs. Newport Gas Light Company. This was an action to recover for the death of Manuel Ponte, who was killed on December 16, 1915, while unloading coal from a barge. The plaintiff claimed that while Ponte was working in the hold of the barge, one of the buckets which had just been sent up loaded with coal, turned its contents down into the vessel, and he was killed. It was claimed that the Gas Company furnished the buckets. For the defense it was claimed that the buckets were not defective, that the Company had not been negligent, and that the men had been warned to use care in latching the buckets. The case took a long time, as many witnesses were called. Wednesday morning a motion for a non-suit was argued and the Court directed the jury to return a verdict for defendant on the ground that the defendant Company had not been guilty of any contributory negligence.

Wednesday afternoon the jury trial was begun of State vs. Mrs. Jennie Wells of Providence, charged with reckless running of an automobile, a pedestrian being struck and injured at the foot of Washington Square. The case went to the jury Thursday morning, and a verdict of guilty was returned. A fine of \$75 was imposed.

The next case was that of State vs. Dr. David E. Flynn, charged with assault on W. Douglas Hazard of the Newport Herald. This case had been tried before and resulted in a disagreement. Several witnesses were heard and it did not go to the jury until Friday forenoon.

The verdict was guilty.

MRS. SAMUEL POWELL

Mrs. Samuel Powell died at her residence in Providence, last week, after a comparatively short illness, death being due to pneumonia. She was a daughter of the late William Binney and married many years ago the late Samuel Powell, who was a nephew of Miss Mary Edith Powell and the late Colonel John Hare Powell. She owned an attractive summer residence on Gibbs avenue in this city, where she was accustomed to spend a large part of each year, arriving in the early spring and remaining until very late in the fall. She leaves two sons, Mr. Samuel Powell, Jr., of Providence, and Mr. Thomas Ives Hare Powell of this city. A brother, Mr. Horace Binney of Boston, also survives.

The representative council will meet next Monday evening for the purpose of considering the report of the zoning commission, which was distributed to the members some days ago. If there should chance to be a quorum present at this meeting, there will probably be some debate on some features of the report, but it is generally believed that it will be adopted. However, there is always the possibility that a quorum may not materialize. In addition to the zoning matter, there will be a resolution providing for the issuing of a further \$100,000 for the New High School construction.

Rev. William Safford Jones has received a call to the ministry of the South Parish Church, Portsmouth, N. H., and is seriously considering the subject before giving his reply. Mr. Jones has been minister of the Chanin Memorial Church in this city for nearly seventeen years and has made a host of friends here who will sincerely regret his departure if he decides to accept the call. It is understood that he has about decided to accept.

The flat-iron lot at Broadway and Bliss Road is to be the location of a new gasoline station, work having been begun on construction this week. The place will be made as attractive as possible, and automobiles will run on to the lot to be filled instead of taking supplies from the sidewalk.

Mrs. Lucinda Scott of this city has been acquitted by a jury in the Federal Court in Providence on a charge of unlawfully possessing intoxicating liquor. This case has been before the court for some time and has attracted much attention.

Friday was St. Patrick's Day but there was no particular observance of the day in this city. Green was much in evidence, however.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

At the monthly meeting of the School Committee on Monday evening, a committee consisting of Messrs. Clarke, Harvey and Carr, was appointed to prepare a suitable testimonial on the death of Colonel William J. Cozzens. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted.

Superintendent Lull's report contained the following items:

Total enrollment 4510, average number belonging 4199.2, average number attending 3789.3 per cent. of attendance 90.3, cases of tardiness 320, cases of dismissal 54. This enrollment, 4510, is 179 more than all of last year, 4331. The enrollment in Rogers is 927, average number belonging 865. The enrollment, 927, is 141 more than all last year, 785.

Absences—424 sessions by 40 teachers, 55 sessions by 7 assistant teachers.

Tardiness—12 sessions by teachers. This record of 297 sessions means an average of 17 sessions for every school day during the month. The largest number of teachers and assistants absent at one time was 23. The pupils also were afflicted with colds, as the 90.3 per cent. of attendance shows.

Permits—Permits have been issued since September as follows: Kindergarten, 280; grade 1, 136; grades 1-12, 538; Rogers, 118; total 747. This total 747 is the same as the total number for all last year.

Evening Schools

The following is a part of the annual report sent to the State Board of Education. It covers the school year 1921-1922, from October 3 to March 10 (both dates included). There were 59 sessions with a total enrollment of 301, and average number belonging of 148.4 and an average attendance of 108.7. The average age of the pupils was 22 years, 14 days. The subjects offered besides the elementary work were stenography and typewriting, mechanical drawing and shopwork. No one enrolled for advanced mathematics. The pupils were employed during the day time as laborers, carpenters, mechanics and apprentices, machinists, apprentices, helpers, clerks and houseworkers. The total cost of the salaries was \$1694.50.

Board of Health

Since the last meeting of this committee 10 cases of scarlet fever and 10 of diphtheria have been reported to this office. Besides the pupils ill, 22 others have been excluded.

Census

A partial statement of the census of 1921 follows: In public schools 4192; in parochial schools 1223; in private schools 238; non-attending 1962; total 7615. The total for 1920 was 7637.

William James Cozzens

Mr. Cozzens was ever exceedingly faithful in all his civic, social and religious duties. On Thursday afternoon, March 22, he examined and signed with his usual thoroughness all the school bills for February, and the next morning his final illness began. He joined the "choir invisible" the following Wednesday. From January, 1905, until his death, Mr. Cozzens was not only constant in his attendance at the regular and special meetings but he gave much time to the work of the sub-committees of which he was a member. Since January, 1907, Mr. Cozzens was a member of the finance committee and he gave to this position the careful inspection of all accounts that his long government service had made a second nature. No member of the School Committee has ever been more conscious of the responsibilities of the office and no one has been more desirous of advancing the interests of the schools.

John Henry Bennett

Served this department as janitor and engineer of the Townsend Industrial School from December, 1895, to April, 1918. He was an able and faithful engineer. He retired because of failing health. He died February 19, 1922.

The report of Truant Officer Topnam contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers) 78; number of cases of truancy (public 8, parochial 2), 10; number of illness and other causes, 68; number of different children truants, 10; number found not attending school, 2; number sent to parochial school, 1; number of certificates issued, 1.

After some discussion the request of Miss Elizabeth B. Peckham for leave of absence until the end of the year was granted. Miss Julia T. Downing was given permission to attend a meeting of Kindergarten teachers in Louisville, Ky. A request from the Hydro-Carbon Burner Manufacturing Company for a demonstration of an oil heater in the new Sheffield School was referred to the committee on buildings and the board of aldermen.

Mr. Alexander J. MacIver is confined to his home on Gibbs avenue by a severe attack of the grip.

Messrs. George S. Gardner and John S. Coggeshall have been in New York this week.

The Rogers High School was badly gutted by fire two years ago last Wednesday.

DEBLOIS COUNCIL ELECTION

The annual assembly of DeBlois Council, No. 5, Royal and Select Masters, was held in the Masonic Temple last Tuesday evening. Donald E. Spears, Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council of Rhode Island, presided over the election and installed the officers, assisted by Grand Marshal Benj. F. Downing, Ed. Downing, and the retiring officers. The new officers of the Council are:

Most Illustrious Master—Benjamin F. Downing, 3d.
Deputy Master—Jethro H. Peckham.
P. C. of W.—Fred W. Johnstone.
Treasurer—J. Irving Shepley.
Recorder—Thomas W. Wood.
Chaplain—Donald E. Spears.
Captain of Guard—Alvah H. Sanborn.

Conductor of Council—Arthur J. Ober.
Steward—George F. Ward.
Sentinel—Edward E. Taylor.

JOSEPH S. SUTHERLAND

Mr. Joseph S. Sutherland, who died in Joliet, Ill., on Thursday, was a former Newport boy, being a son of the late Andrew Sutherland of this city, and a brother of Mrs. Nell McLennan and Messrs. George L. and Howard Sutherland. He went to Joliet some thirty years ago when King & MacLeod established the Joliet Dry Goods Company there. Afterward he entered into partnership with Mr. James M. King. After the business was disposed of a few years ago, he was made one of the city commissioners and head of the finance department. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

Federal prohibition officers, assisted by Chief Tobin, made a large seizure of liquor at a house at 17 Extension street on Tuesday afternoon. Some 73 pint bottles filled with liquor were alleged to have been taken. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marshall were directed to report to the Federal authorities in Providence on Wednesday.

There was a big fire in Chicago this week which destroyed \$5,000,000 worth of property, caused the death of one man and threw 20,000 people out of employment. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. To many it seemed to be an echo of the great fire of fifty-one years ago.

The days have now lengthened two hours and fifty-six minutes. The sun rises at 5.53 and sets at 6.55, making a day twelve hours and two minutes long. The sun comes as near rising at six and setting at six as is possible with this so-called standard time in vogue.

St. George's School has closed for the Easter vacation.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Fourth Quarterly Conference

At the fourth quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Trustees—Rowland S. Chase, Sylvanus P. Fish, Sidney T. Hedley, H. Chester Hedley, Henry Hedley, Chas. H. Borden, Chas. B. Ashley, Frederick U. Tallman, Joseph H. Cross.

Stewards—Rowland S. Chase, Sylvanus P. Fish, Henry Hedley, Charles H. Borden, H. Chester Hedley, Thomas D. Fuller, David P. Hedley, Sidney T. Hedley, George A. Faulkner, Ernest C. Cross, Charles B. Ashley, Mrs. Emeline Wilcox, Mrs. Susie R. Wyatt, Mrs. Charles H. Borden, Robert H. Chappelle.

Recording Steward—Chas. B. Ashley.

District Steward—Charles H. Borden.

Communion Steward—Sylvanus P. Fish.

Treasurer of Current Expenses—Charles B. Ashley.

Financial Secretary—Chas. H. Borden.

Treasurer of Benevolences—Pastor.

Committee on Foreign Missions—Pastor, Rowland S. Chase, H. Chester Hedley, Mrs. Susie R. Wyatt, Mrs. Emeline Wilcox, Miss Kate L. Durfee.

Committee on Home Missions—Pastor, Rowland S. Chase, H. Chester Hedley, Charles B. Ashley.

Committee on Religious Instruction—Sylvanus P. Fish, Charles H. Borden, Mrs. Sidney T. Hedley, Mrs. Albert E. Sherman.

Committee on Christian Stewardship—Pastor, Charles H. Borden, Charles H. Hedley, Mrs. Charles B. Ashley, Mrs. Abby Manchester.

Committee on Education—Pastor, Charles H. Borden, Charles H. Hedley, Mrs. Charles B. Ashley, Mrs. Sidney T. Hedley, David P. Hedley.

Committee on Tracts—Pastor, Miss Martha Ashley, Mrs. Gordon McDonald.

Committee on Estimating Pastor's Salary—Henry Hedley, Rowland S. Chase, Sylvanus P. Fish, Charles B. Ashley.

Committee on American Bible Society—Sylvanus P. Fish, David P. Hedley, Mrs. Sidney T. Hedley.

Committee on Parsonage and Furniture—Mrs. Emeline Wilcox, Mrs. Charles H. Borden, Mrs. Ida M. Grinnell.

Committee on Church Records—Rowland S. Chase, Charles H. Borden, Sidney T. Hedley, David P. Hedley.

Committee on Church Music—Pastor, Charles B. Ashley, H. Chester Hedley, Miss Kate L. Durfee, Mrs. William F. Bratton, Mrs. Ralph C. Freeborn.

Representative to Providence Deacons' Home—Mrs. Susie R. Wyatt.

Flower Committee—Mrs. Chas. H. Borden, Mrs. Susie R. Wyatt, Mrs. Abby Manchester, Mrs. Gordon McDonald, Mrs. Ernest C. Cross.

Auditing Committee—Rowland S. Chase, Sylvanus P. Fish, David P. Hedley.

Hospital Committee—Mrs. Charles B. Ashley, Miss Kate L. Durfee, Mrs. David P. Hedley.

Trier of Appeals—Sidney T. Hedley.

Superintendent of Sunday School—Sidney T. Hedley.

Superintendent of Cradle Roll—Mrs. Gordon McDonald.

President of Epworth League—Mrs. Sidney T. Hedley.

The monthly meeting of the town council and probate court was held at the town hall on Monday afternoon with all the members present.

In the town council, the petition of Max Green for a license to peddle fruit and vegetables was granted. Fee \$5.00.

The petitions of Fred Horsman and Eva Thorpe for victuallers' licenses and of Nathan Sanft for junk license were granted. Fees, \$5 each.

Voted, that the highway appropriations made in the financial town meeting be apportioned equally among the four districts, that the compensations for highway labor be as follows: Double team with man \$7; three-horse hitch \$8; single man \$3; overseer \$3.50 per day, nine hours to constitute a day.

Representatives of the Acme Road Machinery Company were present in the interests of road machines.

A communication was received from the School Committee asking the Council to intercede to have the Newport and Providence Street Railway cars leave the pupils for the Newtown School in front of the building. The clerk was instructed to carry out the wishes of the School Committee.

Representatives from each of the companies of the Combination Ladder Company, the La France American and the Wood-House Company of New York, were present in relation to the purchase of fire apparatus. After due consideration it was voted to examine the different propositions, and to view apparatus before purchasing.

A number of bills were received, allowed and ordered paid.

In the probate court the will of Harriet P. Hicks was proved and ordered recorded, and letters testamentary ordered issued to Edward H. Hicks, the executor therein named.

The petition of William P. O'Connor, administrator with the will annexed on the estate of Thomas L. Albrow, for permission to sell certain real estate on Prudence Island at private sale, was allowed, provided that it shall not be sold for less than \$334.10.

The will of Henry T. W. Brown, with the petition of Caroline Marden and Sarah C. Anthony, for letters testamentary thereon, was referred to April 1.

The petition of John M. Brownell that Leander W. Coggeshall be appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Souza Brownell, was allowed.

The inventory of the estate of Mary S. Brownell was allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of John M. Brownell to be appointed guardian of the children of Adolphus and Mary Brownell, was allowed.

Adam F. Kreider, aged 57, committed suicide recently at his home on Bristol Ferry Road. He was seated in the kitchen and had been talking with his wife and son, when, without warning, he drew a revolver and shot himself through his brain. Medical Examiner Dr. Barton W. Storrs and Chief of Police William J. Deegan were notified and each did his duty in the case.

Mr. Kreider was employed by the State Board of Public Roads as the operator of the steam roller used for the repair of the State highway. He is survived by his wife, a daughter Lena, three sons, Francis, Thomas and Theodore Kreider, and two grandchildren. Mr. Theodore Kreider resides in this town, but the other two sons are away. Francis is in Europe and Thomas is in New York.

Mr. Barton A. Ballou, who with his family have spent the summers for the past 20 years at Bristol Ferry, died at his home in Providence recently. He is survived by a second wife and their three children. Mr. Ballou was well known, having been for many years the head of the manufacturing jewelry business of Barton A. Ballou & Co. Inc.

Eleven teachers were present at the teachers' meeting which was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Newtown schoolhouse. Miss Belle Chase, Superintendent of Schools, was present and school work was discussed.

Mrs. Bell, who is housekeeper for Mr. John T. Carr of Glen street, was badly burned about the face, shoulders and waist when her clothes caught fire as she was building a fire in the kitchen range. She put it out with a fire extinguisher.

The INDIAN DRUM

William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer



Illustrations by Edwin Myers

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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—Wealthy and highly placed in the Chicago business world, Benjamin Corvet is something of a recluse and a mystery to his associates. After a stormy love affair with his partner, Henry Spearman, Corvet seeks Constance Sherill, daughter of his other business partner, Lawrence Sherill, and secures from her a promise not to marry Spearman. He then disappears. Sherill learns Corvet has written to a certain Alan Conrad, in Blue Rapids, Kansas, and is filled with strange agitation over the matter.

CHAPTER II.—Corvet's letter summons Conrad, a youth of unknown parentage, to Chicago.

CHAPTER III.—From a statement of Sherill it seems probable Conrad is Corvet's illegitimate son. Corvet has died, his house and its contents to Alan.

CHAPTER IV.—Alan takes possession of his new home.

CHAPTER V.—That night Alan discovers a man rummaging the desks and bureau drawers in Corvet's apartment. The appearance of Alan tremendously agitates the intruder, who appears to think him a ghost and raves of "the Miwaka." After a struggle the man escapes.

CHAPTER VI.—Next day Alan learns from Sherill that Corvet has died. He is properly introduced to Lawrence Sherill, who is introduced to Alan. Alan is introduced to the discovery that he is the man whom he had found in his house the night before.

CHAPTER VII.—Alan tells no one of his strange encounter, but in a private interview tells Spearman with the fact. Spearman laughs at and defies him.

CHAPTER VIII.—Corvet's Indian servant, Wassaquan, tells Alan he believes his employer is dead. He also tells him the legend of the Indian Drum, which according to old superstition beats once for every life lost on the Great Lakes. Twenty years before the great freighter Miwaka had gone down on the lake. On board, but the Drum had sounded for only twenty-four, leaving the inference that one person had been saved. Since it was generally held that the drum never erred, Alan, a stranger who had made a disturbance at his house, Alan is slugged and rendered unconscious.

CHAPTER IX.

A Walk Beside the Lake.

"The name seems like Sherill," the interne agreed. "He said it before when we had him on the table upstairs; and he has said it now twice distinctly—Sherill."

"His name, do you think?"

"I shouldn't say so; he seems trying to speak to some one named Sherill. There are only four Sherills in the telephone book, two of them in Evanston and one way out in Illinois."

"The other?"

"There're only about six blocks from where he was picked up; but they're on the Drive—the Lawrence Sherills."

The interne walked softly and looked more interestedly at his patient's features. "He'll be conscious some time during the day, there's only a slight fracture, and—perhaps you'd better call the Sherill house, anyway. If he's not known there, no harm done; and if he's one of their friends and he should."

The nurse nodded and moved off.

Thus it was that at a quarter to five Constance Sherill was awakened by the knocking of one of the servants at her father's door. Her father went down stairs to the telephone instrument where he might reply without disturbing Mrs. Sherill. Constance, kimono over her shoulders, stood at the top of the stairs and waited. It became plain to her at once that whatever had happened had been to Alan Conrad.

"Yes. Yes. You are giving him every possible care?"

"At once."

She ran part way down the stairs and met her father as he came up. He told her of the situation briefly.

"He was attacked on the street late last night; he was unconscious when they found him and took him to the hospital, and has been unconscious ever since. No one can say yet how seriously he is injured."

She waited in the hall while her father dressed, after calling the garage on the house telephone for him and ordering the motor. When he had gone, she returned anxiously to her room; he had promised to call her after reaching the hospital and as soon as he had learned the particulars of Alan's condition. It was ridiculous, of course, to attach any responsibility to her father or herself for what had happened to Alan—a street attack such as might have happened to any one—yet she felt that they were in part responsible. They had let him go to live alone in the house in Astor street with no better adviser than Wassaquan. Now, and perhaps because they had not warned him, he had met injury and, it might be, more than mere injury; he might be dying.

Something which had disturbed and excited Alan had happened to him on the first night he had passed in that house; and now, it appeared, he had been prevented from passing a second night there. What had prevented him had been an attempted robbery upon the street, her father had said. But suppose it had been something else than robbery.

She could not formulate more definitely this thought, but it persisted; she could not deny it entirely and shake it off.

To Alan Conrad, in the late afternoon of that day, this same thought was coming far more definitely and far more persistently. He had been awake and sane since shortly after noonday. The pain of a head which ached throbbingly and of a body bruised and sore was beginning to give place to a feeling merely of lassitude—a languor which resisted incoherence upon him

when he tried to think. The man who had assaulted him had meant to kill; he had not been an ordinary robber. That purpose, blindly recognized and fought against by Alan in their struggle, had been unmistakable. Only the chance presence of passersby, who had heard Alan's shouts and responded to them, had prevented the execution of his purpose, and had driven the man to swift flight for his own safety.

A little before six Constance Sherill and Spearman called to inquire after him and were admitted for a few moments to his room. She came to him, bent over him, while she spoke the few words of sympathy the nurse allowed to her; she stood back then while Spearman spoke to him. In the succeeding days he saw her nearly every day, unaccompanied always by her father or Spearman; it was the full two weeks the doctors had insisted on his remaining in the hospital before he saw her alone.

They had brought him home, the day before—she and her father, in the motor—to the house on Astor street. He had insisted on returning there, refusing the room in their house which they had offered; but the doctor had enjoined outdoor and moderate exercise for him, and she had made him promise to come and walk with her. He went to the Sherill house about ten o'clock, and they walked northward toward the park.

"There is something I have been wanting to ask you," she said.

"Yes."

"That night when you were hurt—it was for robbery, they said. What do you think about it?" She watched him as he looked at her and then away; but his face was completely expressionless.

"The proceedings were a little too rapid for me to judge, Miss Sherill."

"But there was no demand upon you to give over your money before you were attacked?"

"No."

She breathed a little more quickly.

"It must be a strange sensation," she observed, "to know that some one has tried to kill you."

"It must, indeed."

"You mean you didn't think that he tried to kill you?"

"I was hardly in a condition, Miss Sherill, to appreciate anything about the man at all. Why do you ask?"

"Because—" She hesitated an instant. "If you were attacked to be killed, it meant that you must have been attacked as the son of—Mr. Corvet. Then that meant—at least it implied—that Mr. Corvet was killed, that he did not go away. You see that, of course."

"Were you the only one who thought that? Or did some one speak to you about it?"

"No one did; I spoke to father. He thought—"

"Yes."

"Well, if Mr. Corvet was murdered—I'm following what father thought, you understand—it involved something a

little more than a robbery."

"Yes."

"Well, if Mr. Corvet was murdered—I'm following what father thought, you understand—it involved something a

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He returned and looked at him. The man was like, very like the one whom Alan had followed from the house on the night when he was attacked; certainly that this was the same man came quickly to him. He seized the fellow again and dragged him up the stairs and to the lounge in the library. He was, or had been, a very powerful man, broad and thick through with overdeveloped—almost—distorting—muscles in his shoulders; but his body had become fat and soft, his face was puffed and his eyes watery and bright. His brown hair, which was shot all through with gray, was dirty and matted; he had three or four days' growth of beard. When he sat up and looked about it was plain that whisky was only one of the forces working upon him—the other was fever which burned up and sustained him intermittently.

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"G' me drink! . . . Go get Ben Corvet. I tell you! . . . Get Ben Corvet quick! Say—you shere? You get me Ben Corvet; you better get Ben Corvet; you tell him Lu—luke's here; won't wait any more; gon' 'lhave my money now. . . . shright away, your shere? Kick me out shoon; I gues' not no more. Ben Corvet give me all money I want or I talk!"

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"Thank you; if you will," Alan went with the doctor to the door and saw him drive away. Returning, he drew the library portieres; then, coming back to Constance, he picked up her muff and collar from the chair where she had thrown them, and held them out to her.

"You'll go now, Miss Sherill," he said. "Indeed, you must stay here—your car's still waiting, and—you mustn't stay here. . . . In this house!"

"Won't you come over home with me," she said, "and wait for father there till we can think this thing out together?"

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Another illustration of the way the former administration threw away money is indicated in the transaction at Mussel Shoal, Alabama. The government spent sixty-nine millions on the nitrate plant there and now experts pronounce the plant worthless as a fertilizer producer.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill passed the National House of Representatives on Monday. It carries with it the sum of \$330,000 for free seeds for the members to distribute among their farmer constituents. Wonder how many ever received any benefit from this annual donation.

It looks as though Borah, Johnson, La Follette & Co. in the U. S. Senate had given up the ghost, and had concluded to accept the inevitable. They have agreed to let the four-power treaty come to a vote on March 21, and the friends of the treaty believe that they have votes enough to pass it.

Another strike is said to be inevitable. This time it is a coal strike, which comes periodically, if not often; and another rise in the price of coal to the consumer is inevitable. This strike is said to be sure to come April 1st. Coal has already gone up to the luxury class, as far as price is concerned, and now it will take another upward hitch.

Three Senators, nominally Republicans, Johnson of California, Borah of Idaho, and La Follette of Wisconsin, are doing all they can to kill the four-power agreement, or treaty, between Great Britain, France, Japan and the United States. These men do not deserve the name of Republicans. They have done more to injure the Republican party than an army of Democrats could have done.

The one hundred and fifty years of American Independence occurs in 1920. Philadelphia has begun the work of preparing for an enormous exposition in celebration of the occasion. Fairmount Park has been selected for the location and work has already begun to make this the biggest thing ever pulled off in America. No more fitting location could be found in the country for such an exhibition.

The Massachusetts Senate has killed the bill to repeal the daylight saving law. So the Bay State will have daylight saving again for five months this year, beginning the last Sunday in April and lasting until the last Sunday in September. Gov. Cox is authorized to confer with the governors of the other New England States to determine what effect daylight saving has had upon them.

A fellow up in Massachusetts was rich, so he thought, one moment, and not so rich the next. He was notified that by the death of a relative in Austria he had fallen heir to 200,000 kronen. Then he looked up to see how much a kronen was worth, and discovered that 200,000 kronen was about equal to a \$20 greenback. He did not feel so rich after that, and concluded that he would not throw up his job on account of his prospective fortune.

Things are getting lively in the General Assembly. The House was in session nearly three hours on Wednesday, which was the longest session of the year up to that date. There was a red hot debate on the 48-hour bill, which finally passed by a vote of 64 to 25. This bill provides that women and children under 16 shall not work in any industrial or mercantile establishment more than 48 hours in any week or nine hours in any day, except that the State Board of Labor may allow employers in strictly seasonal occupations to work such women and children not over 52 hours in any week.

All the Newport members voted for the bill except Representative Smith, who was absent on account of the illness of his wife.

There would seem to be no limit to the increase of salaries of the State officials. Nearly everyone connected with the State has already had in the past two or three years at least one increase, and some two or more. This year there are bills before the General Assembly calling for still further increases. The Governor of the State a few years ago received a salary of \$1,000 a year; this year he gets \$9,000, a pretty generous increase. But that does not seem to be enough, so now the General Assembly has a bill to give that official \$2,500 for travelling expenses. The Governor's secretary has had two salary increases in the past two years, and now there is a bill introduced to make it \$3,500. The State Board of Roads are to have their salaries doubled if the bill passes as it probably will. There are many other bills for salary increases now waiting action by the General Assembly.

NEWPORT ORIGINATED GAS LAMPS

Pelham Street was World's First Thoroughfare to be Lighted by this Method—David Melville Installed System in 1805

(From Providence Sunday Journal).

The first use of gas for illuminating a public thoroughfare, anywhere, in any country, was at Newport, in 1805, four years prior to the introduction of that form of street lighting in London, Eng. The honor of substituting gas for street illumination in lieu of oil lamps belongs to David Melville, who, in 1805, manufactured gas for lighting his home and Pelham street. There is little known concerning Mr. Melville, save that with his brothers he was a powerer and that he produced household and table utensils from that kind of metal—the porcelains, platters, cups, bowls and the other articles, possession of which gave so much pleasure to the people of his generation.

Mr. Melville then lived at the southwest corner of Thames and Pelham streets, information concerning the old house being obtained from Mr. Jonas Berger, the leading authority in Newport on old buildings.

The structure was in part of brick and in part of wood, the brick portion in its latter days being painted bright red. It was two or three stories in height and was occupied by Mr. Melville during his lifetime. Of the later occupants not much is known, save that for a long while the Newport Mercury had its office on the ground floor. Some thirty years ago the structure was demolished to provide a site for a modern business block.

There appears to be no record of Mr. Melville's method of making gas; whether he had a retort in the building, or on the premises adjoining it. But there is the known fact that he caused his house to be brilliantly illuminated; that the town contracted with him for lighting a part of Pelham street, and that he filled a contract with the Government for installing a gas plant for the lighthouse at Beaver Tail.

Gas was not manufactured in this city until the late '40's, and whatever illumination was provided for the streets of the town was by use of oil lamps. Therefore, Newport, the first place in the United States to make use of gas for lighting purposes, antedates Providence by more than four decades.

The first manufacture of gas on a large scale was attempted at Baltimore, probably after 1815, but there was no success obtained with the venture until 1821. Gas was introduced in Boston in 1822, and in 1823 the New York Gas Light Company undertook to produce the fluid, but the Company's plant was not in successful operation until 1827. Gas was first turned on for the use of consumers and in lighting the streets of Providence, December 12, 1848.

Several years ago the Mercury published a very complete article, compiled by Mrs. Edith M. Tilley, on David Melville's early investigations of gas, containing much information which the Journal says is unobtainable.

OUR NAVY PERSONNEL

(Providence Journal)

Since our State and Navy Department committed us to the 5-5-3 naval ratio, our naval needs should approximate the needs of the British navy, to which our Navy is supposed to be equal.

The British Navy is now manned by 117,000 sailors; ours by 100,000; but these figures do not by any means represent the relative personnel strength for many reasons. First, our 100,000 includes naval aviation, which is not included in the British figures, for in England aviation is a branch apart from the Army and the Navy—the Royal Flying Corps. Second, in our figures are included the personnel for shore radio stations, medical corps, etc.; which still further reduces our figures in a direct comparison. About 130,000 to 100,000 would be more nearly correct.

Can we afford a smaller personnel? The contrary is true. Our Navy would have to keep at least 175,000 under training to be equal to the British Navy with 98,000.

The British personnel is composed largely of mature, long-service men with four years of practical war training. Of our men 80 per cent. are in their first enlistment, 90 per cent. are under 24 years of age and enlistments are short. This means, in addition to the very natural difference in training and experience, that we must deduct 10,000 from our total for "turn over"; that is to say, for men being discharged, recruited or in preliminary training. Furthermore, the British have a strong naval reserve and a large seafaring population available for the manning of naval auxiliaries. We have none of these.

For these reasons, we require a regular personnel at least three times as large as the British in order to be on anything like terms of equality. Moreover, since the British seamen are trained and ours are untrained, we require more officers than the British. We have less. They have 5 per cent. of their personnel commissioned, and we have but 4 per cent. This means, in addition to the superior training that the British can effect, that they can spare more officers for schools, to learn the arts of war on the sea. We are deficient in schools and have no officers to spare to attend them.

Therefore, in actual numbers the British Navy, to which we are equal theoretically, is 25 per cent. stronger in personnel, but in effectiveness it is at least 100 per cent. stronger. If we cut our personnel to the minimum advocated by our "economy" advocates, 50,000 men, we would be not one-half as strong as the British Navy, but less than one-fifth as strong. Even a cut to the minimum that President Harding will tolerate, 80,000, would be sufficient to wreck our theoretical equality under the 5-5-3 ratio, and reduce us to third place; to about 1 in a 5-3-1 ratio.

Under the ordinance of this city still in force daylight saving time will not go into effect till April 30th, the last Sunday in April, which happens this year to be the last day of April. This ordinance should be amended to read the last Sunday in March.

CHARGES THAT LIQUOR IS SOLD OPENLY IN PROVIDENCE

The Boston American claims to have made a careful investigation and charges that intoxicating liquor is being sold in more than 200 places in the city of Providence without any attempt at concealment. It says: Prices vary from 25 cents to 50 cents a drink, and from \$6 a bottle for "hooch" to \$12 and \$14 for standard brands of Scotch, rye and bourbon.

Real, pre-war beer is on sale practically everywhere for 15 cents a glass.

No identification is needed, a stranger being permitted to buy any kind of a drink the house has for sale.

Saloon keepers are interfered with but little, the prohibition enforcement men devoting most of their activities to raiding houses and buildings for stills.

The police quietly ignore the situation, as Rhode Island did not ratify the 18th Amendment, and the Enforcement Act was never passed by that State.

Railway wages are said to be almost exactly 120 per cent. higher than they were five years ago, and the total operating expenses of the railroads of the country is said by experts to be fully 100 per cent. above five years ago. Business of the railroads of the country is said to be on the increase but it is a long way from the increase of expenses. Very few railroads are paying any dividends to their stockholders.

According to the veritable Boston Herald, a Pennsylvania Congressman gets his coal for his big farm for nothing, all on account of the wit of his foreman, who, to use his own language, "Fitted up an effigy of Volstead, the author of the prohibition act, and placed it beside the railroad track. The brakemen on the coal trains throw about a ton and a half of coal at him a month and we don't have to buy coal any more."

In any contract for the lease of the Beach it is devoutly hoped that the board of aldermen will not overlook the necessity for a stringent regulation for daily cleaning of the entire Beach, not only for the removal of rubbish, but more especially for disposing of seaweed and other refuse that comes ashore.

The General Assembly has now worried through eleven of the fourteen weeks in which it can draw pay and it looks as though work would have to begin in earnest if they expect to get through in season for the County members to do their spring's work.

The British government protests against any interference with her own laden vessels outside the three-mile limit. This protest is based on the seizure of a British schooner off Block Island some months ago.

Jazz Records and Song Hits

- A2850—\$1.00
F. P. Pom—One Step
Dancing Honeycomb—Fox Trot
- A2879—\$1.00
Just Another Kiss—W
Ah There—Fox Trot
- A2885—\$1.00
Mohammed—Fox Trot
Afghanistan—Fox Trot
- A2895—\$1.00
Ba-La-La—Fox Trot
Venetian Moon—Fox Trot
- A2895—\$1.00
Kid from Madrid—Al Jolson
C-U-B-A—Kaufman

We ship Records all over the country.

PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE
B.V.P.O.R. I

Weekly Calendar MARCH 1922.

STANDARD TIME.		Sun		Moon		High Water	
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets	More	Less
15 Sat	5 51	3 55	10 00	1 37	12 31		
16 Sun	5 51	3 54	10 03	1 02	12 33		
17 Mon	5 49	3 51	10 01	1 02	12 34		
18 Tue	5 48	3 50	10 00	1 02	12 34		
19 Wed	5 46	3 47	9 59	1 02	12 33		
20 Thu	5 45	3 46	9 58	1 02	12 33		
21 Fri	5 43	3 43	9 55	1 02	12 31		

First quarter, March 6, 2.15 evening
Full moon, March 13th, 8.15 morning
Last quarter, March 20th, 8.14 morning
New moon, March 28th, 3.04 morning

Deaths.

In this city 11th inst., Christiana, wife of Charles Francis.
In this city, 11th inst., Hannah Stevens, widow of Jeremiah Leonard.
On March 12, William, son of Catherine and the late Michael Derrigan.
In this city, 12th inst., Annie E., widow of Theodore Underwood.
In this city 13th inst., Chester W. Burton, aged 35 years.
In this city, March 14, Benjamin Harrison and son, Benjamin Harrison and Annie Lillian Bowling, aged 7 years, 11 months, 16 days.
In Providence, R. I., March 10, 1922, Florence, wife of the late Samuel Fowler of Newport, R. I., and daughter of the late William and Charlotte Hope (Gardner) Binney.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

Market Whists Resumed

After being discontinued for a period of four weeks, the Market Whists of the local Athletic Association were resumed again last Monday evening, the affair being postponed from Saturday night, due to the severe storm at that time.

The results from the whist were as follows: Miss Ruby Willis one chicken, Mrs. Grant roast beef, Miss Edna Dodge sugar, Mrs. Harold Lawry fruit, Mildred Mitchell bag of flour, Mrs. Louise Mitchell assortment, Consolation Richard E. Campbell, Mrs. Celina Mitchell.

After the luncheon served by Miss Mary Sheffield and Mrs. Ray Mitchell, the usual period of dancing was enjoyed, music being furnished by the Blue and Gold orchestra under the direction of Mrs. Louise Mitchell.

Clarence Lewis made a record round trip to Newport and return last week. An ulcerated tooth prompted the journey.

Jim Hubbard has accepted a position as night watchman in a local hostelry near the Town Hall.

William Fitzgerald, formerly Mayor of Plattsburgh, New York, has returned to the Metropolis after spending the winter on the Island.

Mrs. Earle Lockwood has been spending two weeks with friends and relatives in Lakewood, Wapole, Mass., and North Tiverton.

Rev. Winifred Arnold supplied the pulpit at both the morning and evening services at the Center Methodist Church last Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Henry Mitchell, Mrs. Abraham Allen and Charles Henry Mitchell, Jr. wish through these columns to extend to the people of Block Island their heartfelt thanks for their sympathy and kind remembrances extended to them during their late bereavement.

TIVERTON

The town of Tiverton at the financial town meeting on Wednesday fixed the tax rate at \$16 on a \$1000, created the office of highway commissioner, put the tax collector on a regular salary of \$1000 a year, voted \$250,000 for support of schools, a cut of \$50,000 from last year, cut the appropriation for road repairs in half, and made other appropriations as follows:

For payment of three bonds, \$3000; collection of garbage, \$500; support of Union Public Library, \$125; support of Whitridge Hall Public Library, \$125; general expenses, \$500; street lighting, \$650.88; support of poor in and out of the poorhouse, \$2500; collection of poll taxes, \$100; salary of County Agent, \$200; support of Red Cross work, \$1500; support of police force, \$6000; for repair of Lawton avenue, \$500; for repair of East Hillton street, \$500; for repair of Riverside Drive from the main road to the station, \$1000; for improving East Judson street, \$1000; to pay outstanding bills, \$5000; to resurface Stafford and Cranford Roads, \$5000; to repair Neck Road from the residence of John T. Swift west, \$500; to gravel Seaport avenue from main road west, \$2000; and \$1000 for Report of Town Treasurer Isaac N. Brown showed receipts for the year plus the balance on hand March 1, 1921, of \$235,672.84, and expenditures of \$233,161.24, leaving a balance of \$2511.40.

Louis M. Wager, in the report of the School Committee and Superintendent of Schools, showed receipts of \$39,835.74, and expenditures of \$32,503.20, leaving a balance of \$7332.54.

DOES ANYONE REMEMBER IT?

The Providence Journal has discovered that eight years ago today occurred one of those mysterious dark city lights blaze out and hens go the city light blaze out and hens go prematurely to roost. It came on Wednesday and has been called "Black Wednesday."

Heavy clouds and a thick fog set in early in the afternoon and kept the city in darkness until late afternoon. Houses, business blocks, electric cars and schools glowed with light. It was said that in the country the hens started roosting soon after the darkness came on. The causes seem to have been purely natural, not forest fires such as are said to have caused the famous "Black Friday," May 19, 1790, and the dark days in the summer of 1818. On this Black Wednesday there was snow, rain, hail, sleet and a severe thunderstorm thrown in. It was at its worst in the northwestern part of the State, where lightning struck and caused the destruction of the home of Senator Adin B. Capron in Stillwater, a building over 200 years old.

It is pretty evident that the sun only hid its face from the wicked part of the State, for we find no notice of such an occurrence in Newport on the date mentioned.

Senator and former Governor Garvin is still at it. His long time pet, the single tax bill, although once killed this session, is still very much alive. The venerable Doctor and his venerable bill refuse to stay dead. It was again introduced on Tuesday and the Cumberland Senator asked to have it sent to the Committee on Charities and Corrections. We did not know before that the ex-Governor had such a knowledge of the eternal fitness of things. For if there is anything that is an object of charity it is the Doctor's single tax baby. As far as appears on the surface it has no friends outside of its sponsor.

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ALMANZA J. ROSE
BLOCK ISLAND

MEXICO BEING FLOODED WITH STOLEN AUTOMOBILES

Legitimate Trade Is Seriously Affected by Rush of Cars Over the Border.

American Consul John W. Dye at Juarez, Mexico, has found what becomes of many of the automobiles stolen every month. They go across the International bridge into Mexico in such numbers that the legitimate automobile trade of Mexico has become seriously affected.

According to Mr. Dye, thousands of stolen automobiles are steadily pouring across the boundary. For the most part they come from California and states bordering on the Rio Grande, but many are known to have come from as far away as Chicago.

The cars are sold in Mexico for about half their value. Many are stripped of pieces of any value and abandoned, while others are taken into secret hiding places and new bodies placed on old chassis, or otherwise changed so as to be unrecognizable. The consul cites one case of where a Mexican offered a boy \$25 for a "good car." The boy got the car, but was caught before he could deliver it.

Officials are now taking the number of every car crossing the bridge.

DESCENDANT OF HAMILTON
TUTOR IN COLLEGE AT 12



Betty Jane Hamilton (known to her chums as "Betts") is only twelve; but she works her way through Westminster college, Wilmington, Pa., by tutoring students almost twice her own age. Betts is a descendant of the great financial-political genius, Alexander Hamilton, and is the fourth in a family of child prodigies. One of her sisters being a noted pianist while still a child, and the other a violinist, while her brother entered college at the age of fourteen and astonished educators of the country by getting the highest grade of any American college student in a "general information" test. All four of the children have musical talent, each plays at least two instruments, and they have their family orchestra. None has ever had any tutors or "cramming." Betty Jane entered public school at the age of six, and high school just four years later. She went through high school in half the usual time, always leading her classes. At twenty she expects to be a practicing physician.

WOUNDED DEER FIGHTS

Was Only Killed With Knife After Shots Had Hit It.

That a wounded deer will fight was demonstrated to Albert Stetzer of Tannersville, Pa., when a good sized buck caught sight of him and declared war while the hunter was out alone. Stetzer shot the animal in a shoulder, but it failed to stop or even turn from its course.

The second bullet struck the deer in the head and the wounded animal, coming at full speed, was stopped so suddenly that it turned a complete somersault and landed on one side, but scrambled to its feet and renewed its efforts to fight the man. Stetzer fired a third shot that struck the deer in a hip, but failed to halt it, and a fourth shot in the head merely put it out of the combat temporarily.

Regarding its many wounds the plucky buck made a number of attempts to rise and renew the attack, but Stetzer used his hunting knife to bring its struggles to an end.

Well Trained.

Teacher—What does a well-bred child do when a visitor calls to see her mother? Child—She—I go play in the street.—Paris Sans-Gene.

The Retaining Fee Isn't Either.

Not the most peculiar thing about the law is the terminology which calls a document many thousand words long a brief.—Indianapolis Star.

Discouraging.

Another new planet has been discovered and we haven't yet acquired with half the old ones yet.

BOSTON MARKET REVIEW

Week Ending March 10, 1922

(Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates)

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

The poultry market has furnished the only excitement during the past week, and this is about over for the present. Live fowl have been short for a considerable period, and the active demand by Jewish traders this week forced a very sharp advance, prices jumping from \$0.32c up to \$0.40c, but selling back to \$0.35c. Very few chickens have been available for trade and these peddled at varying figures as to quality. Dressed poultry likewise gained a little, fowl advancing 2-3c, chickens bringing from 25c for small up to 45c for capons. Roosters sold well around 25c. Egg prices continued their decline until western fresh were down to 23c and nearby to 25c, but the low retail prices evidently stimulated demand and the market has recovered about 2c, westerns bringing 21-22c and nearby 23c, going up 1-2c. The season of heavily produced eggs is nearly at hand, and some are starting to get supplies ready to put into cold storage which accounts for some of the advance. Cheese has advanced slightly with the better end, and lighter supplies, fresh goods bringing up to 21 1/2c and the cured lots went up to 24c. Butter values have been tending upward lately and the past few days have been an advance of 1/2c, fresh northern in tubs selling easily at 29c, prints at 42-43c and western fresh brought 32-33c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Good volume of trading with prices generally steady to higher except for celery and tomatoes, which are in liberal supply and lower. Apples steady, No. 1 Maine Baldwin selling 7.50-8.00 and No. 1 Maine 5.50-6.00 a bu. First California asparagus of the season arrived this week and brought 24.00-40.00 a box, bunches. Cabbage in liberal supply and dull, Florida 100 lb. crates bringing 2.25-2.50 and 1/2 bu. bbl. Humpers 90c-1.10. California cauliflower steady at 1.50-2.00 a crate according to quality. Florida celery lower at 2.00-2.50 a crate for the best sizes. Norfolk kale firm at 2.00 a bu. Native house lettuce active and 85c higher at 1.75-2.00 a bu. box. California iceberg lettuce bringing 6.00-6.50 a crate, Mass. and New York state onions firm at 1.75-2.00 per 10 lb. sack. Florida oranges active and higher at 6.00-7.00 a box. Maine Green Mountain potatoes steady at 1.45-2.00 per 100 lb. sack. Texas squash in good demand at 2.50-2.65 a bu. basket. Native squash higher at 4.50-5.00 a bu. Florida tomatoes lower at 2.00-2.50 a crate. Native house vegetables selling at the following prices, a bu. box: best greens 1.00-1.25, cucumbers 1.00-1.25, radishes 2.00-3.25. House corn lower and other native root vegetables steady at the following prices, per bu.: beets 1.00-1.25, carrots and parsnips 1.25-1.50, turnips 75c-1.00.

BRIGHTON LIVESTOCK AND BOSTON DRESSED MEAT MARKET REVIEW

Trading at Brighton was fairly active and under fair receipts and demand, prices were generally steady with few exceptions. Good and medium calves and oxen selling at 1.50-5.00, cows and heifers 3.00-3.25, canners and cutters 2.25-2.50 per 100 lbs. Veal calves were steady with good light lots going at 10.00-12.00 per 100 lbs., while the few hogs on sale met with a ready outlet at 11.00-11.50 per 100 lbs. Lenten season has curtailed fresh meat outlet which with industrial developments caused slow and dragsy trade. Good steers today went at 12.00-12.50, with mediums at 12.50-13.00, while cows went 6c lower with good grade going at 10.50-11.00 and medium lots 9.50-10.50 per 100 lbs. Bulls were slow sellers at steady prices compared with a week ago. Veal continued steady with a week ago with western medium selling at 14.00-15.00.

A majority of stock in three Portland, Me., banks has been obtained by a group of men, including J. Sumner Draper of Boston. Control of the Casco Mercantile Trust Company, the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co., and the Portland National Bank is expected to change hands, although not until annual meetings a year hence.

Chief A. M. G. Soule of the division of inspection, Department of Agriculture, has received reports from the crusade in Maine by inspectors from his department and a Federal agent against the so-called "herring ton," an alleged medicine put up in Manchester, N. H. More than 125,000 tablets have been seized and will be destroyed, the report said.

The remarkable escape from death of a registered boar was a feature of the fire which destroyed the large cow barn, horse barn and double barn house at Valley Farm located on Fox-Holton Hill, Ashland, Mass. The boar, which weighed between 700 and 800 pounds, burrowed under the manure pile beneath the horse barn and was found alive and unscathed.

Emil Lakso, financial secretary of the Fitchburg, Mass., branch of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, announces that the membership has increased from 300 to 500 and that as soon as organization work is completed among the Parkhill Manufacturing Company's employees and at other mills a demand for the restoration of the 20 per cent wage cut will be made.

Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts became a tenderfoot Boy Scout in the executive chamber of the State House, when he held up the three fingers of his right hand and solemnly bound himself to the three divisions of the Scout oath, "to do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout law, to help other people at all times, and to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."

Practically the entire coast artillery force in Portland, Me., harbor is to be transferred to Fort H. G. Wright at New London, Ct., according to orders received at coast defence headquarters. A total of 15 officers and 450 men are affected, and only a detachment of 60 coast artillerymen will remain to man the four major forts and several smaller defences of the district. Movement of these troops is made necessary in order to find accommodations for the two battalions of the 5th regiment of Infantry now in its way from Germany.

Provision for a municipal aviation field, the first in Maine, was made at the Brunswick annual town meeting. It was voted to lease a field about a mile and a half from the town hall and to equip it as a landing place for airplanes. The vote was approved by wa. department officers.

MATHILDE MCCORMICK

Engaged to Marry a Swedish Riding Master.



Miss Mathilde McCormick, sixteen-year-old daughter of Harold F. McCormick, Chicago millionaire, who is engaged to Max Osler of Zurich, Switzerland, her former riding master, a man three times her age.

BILLIONS NEEDED FOR LAND BONUS

Mellon Puts Cost at 195 Billion. Veterans' Cash Gratuity Would Pay Part of Land Grant.

Washington.—Members of Congress are just beginning to wake up to the importance of the "land settlement" feature of the bonus bill.

The description of the provisions of this section of the measure published in the newspapers and Secretary Mellon's analysis of the bonus measure have contributed to provoke many questions regarding it.

In his letter to Chairman Fordney the secretary presented some startling facts and figures relating to the possibilities of the "land settlement" project. For one thing he showed that if all of the 4,600,000 service men exercised the option under the land settlement scheme the possible cost to the government (at maturity) would be \$185,025,000,000 and not \$5,000,000,000 for the whole bonus project as previously estimated by treasury experts on a cash basis.

Exhibit 4, transmitted by Secretary Mellon, showed that the cost of carrying out the land settlement scheme in three years (1924-25-26) would be \$1,495,000,000, divided as follows:

1924	\$485,000,000
1925	500,000,000
1926	500,000,000

The secretary said it was impossible to estimate what proportion of the veterans would avail themselves of the land settlement option. But he called attention to the fact that the land settlement plan provided for the development of reclamation projects at a cost that "is sure to be substantial."

"It is estimated," says the secretary, "that about \$100,000,000 per annum would be required after 1923, if these reclamation projects should be pressed."

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON.—M. K. Gandhi, India's non-co-operationist leader, and a banker who financed his paper, New India, have pleaded guilty in Delhi, India, to British charges of sedition.

LONDON.—The entire question of America's financial rights under the Versailles treaty, and subsequent agreements which have grown out of this treaty, may be opened and made the subject of a diplomatic controversy between America and the allies, following a refusal of the American demand for reimbursement for the cost of maintaining the Army of Occupation.

LONDON.—The Anglo-American petroleum war entered a new stage when the House of Commons backed up the British drive to overcome American leadership in production by voting an appropriation of \$950,000 to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company as a temporary loan.

PRETORIA, South Africa.—Martial law has been declared in the Rand district where, in the words of Premier Jan Smuts, the country is "faced with one of the gravest crises that has ever arisen in South Africa." The disturbances are an outgrowth of a strike of gold miners.

PARIS.—Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles arrived in Paris from London. They stopped at the British embassy overnight and then continued on to Italy.

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The Kentucky house defeated the Ellis evolution bill. The vote was 42 to 41 against the measure when it was presented for passage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—State Mediation and Conciliation Board announced that it has abandoned all present attempts at settlement of the strike of 20,000 textile workers in Rhode Island, and has adjourned indefinitely.

Fred Hart, 27, a gassed soldier on leave from the Walter Reed hospital, Washington, left Pittsfield, Mass., for Albany on a walking trip from Boston to Chicago to regain his health. He recently won a \$10,000 wager by walking from Washington to Boston in 24 days.

OUR RHINE CLAIM IS NOT ALLOWED

Finance Ministers Continue the Division of German Payments Among Allied Powers.

BOYDEN ASKS \$241,000,000

Question Will Go to Governments Upon Whom Washington is in a Position to Use Pressure—Say We Should Collect Our Own.

Paris.—The Washington government asked the Finance Ministers of the allied nations engaged in a conference here for dividing up German payments to the Reparation Commission for a settlement of the claim of \$211,000,000 of the American government for the cost of the American Army of Occupation. The Allied Ministers did not comply, but by subsequent action presented a direct refusal to grant the American demand.

The American communication was in the form of a statement by Roland W. Boyden, American member of the Reparation Commission, who is sitting in the Allied Finance Ministers' meeting. Although the official communication makes no mention of the matter, it is understood Mr. Boyden recalled that the Berlin treaty reserved for America the benefits she would enjoy under the Versailles Treaty; that the Versailles Treaty provided that costs of the armies of occupation was a lien on German payments of prior validity to general reparations that the Allies having practically paid themselves for their occupation costs, the \$211,000,000 due America should be paid before any allotment was made for general reparations.

To grant the American demand the Allied Ministers, after having allotted sums to meet the French, English and Belgian army occupation costs, would have to assign funds to meet the American claim. What the Finance Ministers did was to complete the division of the 1921 payments and then provide for the allocation of the 1922 payment by Germany, which action included allocation of funds for other purposes than payment of the armies of occupation. No provision was made for meeting the American demand, nor will any be made before the end of the Ministers' conference, it was stated officially.

The attitude of the Finance Ministers is in accord with that of their governments, which is that America, having a separate treaty with Germany, should collect direct from Germany. It is always possible the Allied governments may find delicate reasons for changing this attitude, but as the matter stands at present the Allies do not feel that they should collect for America.

The American action is important because for the first time it raises the issue of the validity of the Berlin treaty, in its text, reserves for America the rights she would have had under the Versailles treaty. But that reserving is done by America and Germany, without the consent of the Allies, who under the Versailles treaty, according to the European interpretation, already held a first mortgage on all German resources.

It was the expectation of the allied nations that following the signing of the Berlin treaty Washington would negotiate with them to establish American rights under the Berlin treaty. This was pointed out in the Paris dispatches of the New York Times last September, which dispatches brought a statement from Washington that no such negotiations were necessary. Because the allied nations owe America immense sums of money and America can bring pressure to bear on them in that direction they may climb down from the present stand. But at present it is not their intention to hand over to America for her occupation account any sums which have been collected from Germany by virtue of the Versailles treaty we did not ratify. It is their attitude that the American claim is a claim against Germany, not a claim against the Allies.

Up to date the Allies have paid themselves some \$400,000,000 as their costs of occupation. All the French, Belgian and British claims up to May 1, 1921, were met out of the 1921 payments except a relatively small amount still due England.

NEW REVOLT IN PORTUGAL

Ammunition and Explosives Seized by the Government.

Lisbon.—Plans for an uprising, together with quantities of ammunition and explosives, have been discovered in raids by government agents at the headquarters of the Workmen's Syndicates. As a consequence the syndicates have been closed and drastic steps are being taken to preserve order. About 100 notorious agitators have been arrested. The raids followed various acts of violence.

MEXICAN GENERAL FALLS

Reyes and Six of His Men Killed in Fight With Vera Cruz Rebels.

Mexico City.—General Gerardo Reyes and six of his men were killed in the state of Vera Cruz during an encounter with the rebel leader, Miguel Aleman, it was learned.

General Guadalupe Sanchez, commanding the federal troops at Vera Cruz, has taken the field in person against Aleman. Sanchez will try to effect a junction with Reyes' men.

Armed with pocket check-books on several Boston banks, Daniel Lattman, 11, of the South end, Boston, set out at the head of his gang of about 12 members his own age to amass a fortune. After passing several checks for small purchases and receiving the change he was apprehended.

MILLE RUSSO

Moravian Beauty's Face to Be on Postage Stamp.



Milie Russo, a Moravian maid, who has been chosen as the representative of national beauty in connection with a design for a new issue of postage stamps. She is said to be the prettiest peasant girl in Czechoslovakia.

NEW ERA MOVEMENT OF PRESBYTERIANS

Canvass for Fund of \$14,500,000 for the Church's World-Wide Work.

New York.—Presbyterians in this section are joining during March with millions of others of that denomination all over the country in a nationwide every member canvass for benevolences of the church.

Pledges for \$14,500,000 for the worldwide work of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. are expected to be made in the follow-up work in succeeding weeks.

The date, Sunday, March 12, was set by the denominational authorities last fall, when the total to be asked was determined after exhaustive investigation of the needs of the various denominational boards and agencies and in consideration of the financial condition of the country and the growth of the church in recent years. The total is less than half what could profitably be spent in mission work already partially opened, but the representatives of the church, gathered from all parts of the country, purged down preliminary estimates until \$14,500,000 was left. This is the amount the boards hope to have for work during the year beginning the coming April 1.

Presbyterians several years ago adopted the budget method of operation, so that the mission boards know in advance of their expenditures something rather definite as to the amount of money they may expect by the end of the church year, March 31. During the last two years the actual money contributed for this work has risen from \$5,354,000 to \$10,203,000.

The share of the total budget to be raised by local Presbyterians was determined carefully. After the total for the denomination was decided this was apportioned among synods according to church membership and past gifts, then in turn the amount for each synod was divided among the presbyteries, and then by a presbyterial committee subdivided for churches according to the ability of each congregation.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

The deficiency appropriation bill carrying a total of \$136,885,000 was passed by the senate.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon denounces the new soldier bonus bill, especially its bank loan feature, as a dangerous abuse of the government's credit, suggesting as preferable the financing of the bonus by a bond issue, or a government loan.

Whatever attitude may be adopted by the Senate Finance Committee, the question of American valuation threatens to remain an acute issue until the permanent tariff bill is enacted.

Representative Fordney, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, defended the bank loan provision of the soldiers' bonus bill.

A government-owned corporation for the development of the Muscle Shoals, Ala., nitrate project was proposed in senate by Senator Morris. Chairman Fordney expressed the opinion that loans made by banks on adjusted service certificates would have no effect whatever on the banking situation. He asserted that assurance of this has been given the committee by W. P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board; Brig. Gen. John H. Russell has left for Port au Prince to act as the President's High Commissioner in Haiti.

Without a record vote the Senate passed the bill carrying appropriations for the Department of Commerce and Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1923.

Despite criticism by Controller of the Currency Clegg of the bank loan feature of the soldiers' bonus bill, Republican House leaders went forward with their plans to push the measure through without further changes.

"Give Maine \$10,000,000 for educational work, and in 10 years she will be producing more crops than will all the land reclaimed with the \$50,000,000 which Congress is now talking of appropriating for irrigation purposes." Is the assertion of Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of the Maine schools.

REBELS QUELLED, SMUTS REPORTS

South African Situation Begins to Ease as Government Rapidly Concentrates Its Forces.

1,500 STRIKERS CAPTURED

Two Thousand Strikers Rounded Up Two Hundred Killed and Six Hundred Wounded in Rand Mine War.

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.—"We have the situation well in hand," a telegram from General Jan C. Smuts, premier of the Union of South Africa, to the government, announced. Smuts is here.

In the Rand mine war, which flamed up on Friday and Saturday, more than 2,000 strikers had been rounded up by government troops, and casualties of 200 killed and 600 wounded had been reported.

Troops which had been brought into action recaptured Benoni and Brakpan, which had been held by the rebels since Friday afternoon.

The encounter at Benoni was a particularly bloody one, the miners murdering their prisoners and setting fire to buildings before being driven out at the point of the bayonet.

General Smuts arrived here and went at once to the troubled areas. He had a narrow escape, his car being fired upon and struck by bullets. The premier was unhurt.

Rebel atrocities at Boksburg were reported. It was announced they were in retaliation for the bombing of a crowded hall where a miners' meeting was being held. The use of airplanes by the authorities has inflamed public opinion.

In the recapture of the Brixton Ridge portion of the Rand mines, artillery and infantry were used. The miners were swept from positions they had captured from the police, but only after a desperate battle.

They clung tenaciously until an artillery barrage blasted their shallow trenches and land grenades and bombs from the air drove them out.

An infantry charge resulted in more than 2,000 of them being surrounded and captured. Many natives and white miners' leaders were killed.

An official communique was issued. It read:

"Operations are progressing satisfactorily. Numerous beleaguered detachments of police have been relieved by airplane reconnaissance."

In fighting for possession of Johannesburg before the arrival of government reinforcements miners almost completely surrounded the town and launched repeated attacks, which were beaten off by the police. The strikers made desperate attempts to seize Johannesburg in order to cut communications with Pretoria.

Guerrilla warfare continued throughout the day east and southwest of the town, with numerous casualties added to the long death roll.

Further fighting took place at Fordsburg, where strikers armed with Lewis guns replied to a shower of bombs from airplanes.

An Irish club here was seized by government troops, and its members placed under arrest on suspicion they were implicated in fomenting the present trouble.

Radicals throughout the Rand district have seized upon the gold miners' strike to stir up the natives against the local government, and what began as a mine war grew quickly to assume the proportions of a revolution.

Reinforcements, which arrived to aid the constabulary, have turned back the natives from Johannesburg. Only their timely arrival saved the situation here. A detachment of police at Ellis Park were nearly forced to capitulate to the enemy.

A police retreat from Fordsburg caused alarm here, but troops cleared the ground gained by the attackers.

Bombing planes have been used successfully against the miners in several instances. At Brixton Ridge an aviator probably saved the lives of about 100 police who had been captured. He flew low over the ridge where the miners surrounded their prisoners and let drop four bombs. The natives broke and ran in all directions.

The towns of Dover and Foxcroft, Me., though divided by the Piscataquis river, have been united as one municipality. They were "wedded" by an enabling act passed by the legislature, and accepted by both towns. Dover was settled in 1803 and Foxcroft three years later.



Wash With Cuticura Soap and Have a Clear Skin

Bathe with the Soap and hot water on rising and retiring, using plenty of Soap. If any signs of pimples, redness or roughness are present smear with the Ointment and let it remain five minutes before bathing. Always include the Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

The Savings Bank of Newport, R. I.

THAMES STREET

DEPOSITS

January 1902	\$7,170,263.53
January 1912	8,544,868.35
January 1922	12,632,628.67

YOU HAVE GOOD REASON

to be proud of your bank account if you are depositing regularly to your credit. It is a protection for an emergency—a fund for opportunity.

New accounts are invited.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, draws interest from the 1st of that month.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KUSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

ALL Orders Promptly Filled in accordance with the Telephone Connection

NEWS HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Items Gleaned From All Parts of New England

A surgical operation of more than ordinary significance was performed in the Lincoln, N. H., hospital, when a 60 cent piece was removed from the intestines of Louis Hammett, 13, of that town.

Winook, the large mill village across the river from Hurlington, Vt., started on its career as Vermont's eighth city in the recent election, electing its first mayor, H. A. Bailey and a board of aldermen of four members.

The average New England savings account shows an increase of from \$409 on Dec. 31, 1919, to \$458 on Dec. 31, 1921. It is announced in a report upon "savings deposits in New England during 1920 and 1921," issued by the Federal Reserve Bank, Boston.

Bowlergees men make the best tree climbers. Whether they are short or tall, lean or fat, good natured or grouchy, makes little or no difference as long as they are bowlegged, the more they are bowed the better the owners can climb. This was proved to the satisfaction of civil service representatives who conducted a tree climbing contest in Elm Park, Worcester, Mass., to establish a list from which tree climbers can be selected in the future.

C. W. Robinson, minister of lands and mines, told the New Brunswick legislature that the time is here when construction should be undertaken of the 41 miles of railroad from Medford, N. B., on the St. John Valley railway, to Bancroft, Me., on the Maine Central railroad, which would give the Canadian National Railways a independent entry into New England, bringing the Maritime Provinces into closer touch with Boston and open what he said would be a profitable avenue of railway traffic and trade.

Without a dissenting vote, the committees on public health and social welfare, sitting jointly, reported adversely on the two maternity benefit projects before the Massachusetts legislature. On the Sheppard-Towner federal act, the committee report no legislation necessary on the bill appropriating \$41,000 as a preliminary to receiving federal aid.

Pigs are turning up their noses at garbage nowadays, and the Pittsfield, Mass., board of health blames it on to home brew. The board which, in its annual report, said the large amount of mush and other breaking and distilling refuse was hampering the collectors of garbage, has now decided that these same elements have made the garbage distasteful to the pigs.

Rufus Coppock, who lives alone in a little paper covered camp on top of Cow Hill, a mile from Plymouth, Mass., and makes his living as a fisherman and an itinerant pedler when his trade of weaving is slack, has received word from Media, Pa., where he has relatives, that he is one of 40 heirs to a family fortune estimated in value at between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000.

DOLLAR GROWS IN VALUE

Buying Power in New York Increased 25 Per Cent in Year.

Washington.—Residents of New York are 25 per cent richer than a year ago; the dollar buys one-quarter more in the biggest city now than it did at the beginning of 1921, reports to the Department of Labor show. Compared with the pre-war dollar, the unit base of American currency is now worth 56 1/2 cents. A year ago it had a comparative value of less than 45 cents.

FAIL TO REOPEN MILL

Crompton Co.'s Employees Do Not Owe Whistle.

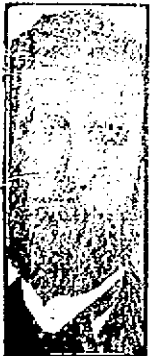
Providence, R. I.—An attempt to reopen the Crompton Company's plant, the largest in the Pawtucket Valley, failed. When the millers' whistle sounded for the first time in seven weeks, a huge throng hastened to the factory but none entered. Instead a parade was formed and a march through the Pawtucket Valley was begun. Operatives in other towns joined the procession.

CONDENSED CLASSICS

ABBE CONSTANTIN

By LUDOVIC HALEVY

Condensation by
Charles E. L. Wingate



Dance with which he was to make his readers so familiar.

At eighteen he joined the ranks of the French administration and occupied various posts.

In the spring of 1860, being commissioned to write a play for the manager of the Varieties, Halevy asked the collaboration of Henri Meilhac, and the proposal was immediately accepted, thus beginning a connection which continued for more than 20 years.

The joint work of the two authors had a great vogue, but Halevy is best known to more recent readers by his "Abbe Constantin," published shortly after the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war.

Halevy died in Paris on the 8th of May, 1909.

WITH a step still vibrant and firm the old Abbe Constantin walked along the dusty road of the little village where for more than thirty years he had been the cure. At the entrance of the castle of Longueval he stopped and mournfully regarded the big blue posters fixed on the pillars.

They announced the sale of the castle, the former home of the cure's dear old friend, the marquis, who had recently died.

And the result of the auction? The great estate bought by two entire strangers!

"Do you know who they are?" asked Madame de Lavardeus.

"Yes, Mrs. Scott is an American possessing a colossal fortune. Ten years ago Mrs. Scott begged in the streets of New York, they say. They are rich parvenus who amuse themselves by throwing handfuls of gold out of the window, and who will turn up their noses at us and care nothing for our traditions or our life."

Such was the story. But when young Mrs. Scott and her beautiful sister arrived, to take possession of the castle and called immediately upon the abbe, he learned a different tale. Religious, generous, amiable and lovable they proved.

And they were certainly beautiful, particularly the younger sister, Bettina Percival.

At the cure's little home they met Jean Heynard, the son of that gallant doctor of the village who, while advancing with the soldiers in the war of 1870 to carry on his work of mercy side by side with his dear old friend the abbe, had suddenly been struck by a bullet and killed on the spot. Jean, inherited the noble traits of his father, was beloved by the whole village.

But he was poor while the American sisters were immeasurably rich.

As acquaintances and friendships grew, very pleasing it was to the gentle, lovable old cure to learn that his new parishioners were most anxious to extend their benefactions among the poor in the hamlet, asking him, indeed, to be their medium.

They had, indeed, been poor until an inherited silver mine made them fabulously rich. Now, they had hosts of admirers—Mrs. Scott because she was frankly flirtatious; and Bettina because, as she realized, the fortune hunters—thirty-four of them she counted, including a French duke and a Spanish noble—sought her wealth.

And when, one day, they all went over with Jean to visit the little church, and Bettina at the organ played a reverie of Chopin, good gentle Abbe Constantin's heart was filled with such joy that the tears came to his eyes.

But all this left a deep problem in Jean's mind—"Which of the two sisters is the prettier?" At first he was convinced that it was the coquettish Mrs. Scott who charmed him the more; then he would see Bettina, smiling and blushing amid the sunlit clouds of her flowing hair, and he would declare to himself "I was mistaken, the prettier was Miss Percival."

The days went on and Jean and Bettina were often thrown into each other's company. What resulted is best pictured in Miss Percival's own remark to her sister when one day she exclaimed:

"He is the first man, positively the first, in whose eyes I have not read 'Oh, how glad I should be to marry that little body's millions!'"

And then as Mrs. Scott went upstairs to kiss her sleeping children, Bettina remained long leaning on the balustrade of her balcony.

"It seems to me," said she, "that I am growing to be very fond of the place!"

One day when Jean was telling of his expectations of promotion and the probability that he should wander from garrison to garrison, finally coming back to the little house that was his father's, as an old colonel on half pay, she exclaimed:

"Always quite alone?"

"Why quite alone? I certainly hope

"You intend to marry?"

"Yes, certainly."

"Yet you have refused several good opportunities. Tell me why."

"Because," he replied, "I think it best not to marry rather than to marry without love."

"And I think so, too."

She looked at him; he looked at her and suddenly, to the great surprise of both, they found nothing more to say—nothing at all.

But now Jean is no longer tranquil with impotence and at the same time with sorrow he sees the moment of his departure approach. Yet how could he stay and resist the temptation of Bettina's charm?

As an honorable man Jean felt for Bettina's money horror, positive horror.

In Bettina's mind the sensation of love had come at the same time that it had to Jean's. But, while he, horrified, had cast it violently from him, she on the contrary had yielded in all the simplicity of her perfect innocence to this flood of emotion and of tenderness.

As Bettina grew more tender, Jean became more gloomy. He was not only afraid of loving; he was afraid of being loved. He felt he ought to remain away, but he could not; the temptation was too strong.

He tried to avoid Bettina at receptions and even to leave without saying good-bye.

"If I touch her hand," he thought, "my secret will escape me."

His secret! He did not know that Bettina read his heart like an open book.

When Jean descended the stairs these words were upon his lips:

"I love you, I adore you, and that is why I will see you no more!"

But he did not utter them; he actually fled into the darkness.

Bettina, standing in the hall door and taking no notice of the rain driving across her bare shoulders, watched him go.

"I knew very well that he loved me," she thought, "but now I am very sure that I, too—oh yes! I, too—"

Meanwhile Jean hastens to his dear old friend the cure to tell him that he is going away immediately to Paris to seek exchange into another regiment, to leave the little hamlet forever. And then in his emotion he confessed to the abbe that he adored Bettina.

"It is a madness which has seized me," he exclaimed. "Ah! if she were only poor!"

"Do you know what I think, Jean?" exclaimed his good friend. "Jean, I believe that she loves you."

"And I believe it, too; but that is the very reason I must go. Her money is the great obstacle."

At that moment someone knocked gently at the door.

It was Bettina.

Going directly to Jean she cried, "Oh, how glad I am you are here."

Then she took both his hands in hers and addressing the cure she said, "I have come to beg you, monsieur le cure, to listen to my confession."

And to herself she was saying, "I wish to be loved! I wish to love! I wish to be happy and to make him happy! And since he cannot have the courage to say it, I must have the courage for both!"

"I am, rich, monsieur le cure," she continued, aloud; "very rich, but I love money most for the good which it allows me to do. So I have the care of this money, and I have always wished that my husband should be worthy of sharing this great fortune in order that he should help me make good use of it. I thought of another thing, too—He who will be my husband must be someone I can love! There is a man who has done all he can to conceal from me that he loves me, but I do not doubt that he loves me. You do love me, Jean?"

"Yes," said Jean in a low voice, his eyes cast down, looking like a criminal. "I do love you."

"I knew it very well, but I wanted to hear you say it. And now, Jean, I say to you, 'I love you!' Do not come near me, yet. Before I came here I thought I had a good stock of courage, but you see I have no longer my firm composure of a minute ago. And now, monsieur le cure, I want you to answer me, not him. Tell me, if he loves me and feels me worthy of his love, should he not agree to be my husband?"

Jean, said the old priest gravely, "marry her, it is your duty."

And as Jean took Bettina in his arms the girl continued, "You have often told me, monsieur le cure, that Jean was almost like your own son. Now you will have two children, that is all."

A month later Bettina, in the simplest of wedding dresses, entered the church. The old cure said mass. Jean and Bettina knelt before him. He pronounced the benediction. Then floated from the organ the same reverie of Chopin's which Bettina had played the first time she had entered that village church, where was to be consecrated the happiness of her life.

And this time it was Bettina who wept.

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Beneficial Joke.

A wise man recently said: "I occasionally dine with a newly wed couple and whenever the young wife serves a dish prepared by herself, a tablet containing a drug which is supposed to aid digestion is served with it. Of course it is all done in fun, but we are always glad to help the little joke along by taking the tablet."—Boston Transcript.

Positively Devastating.

Trying as it is for a girl to discover that her idol has feet of clay. It is worse for her to find that he has a head of bone.—Boston Transcript.

Pledged to Old Orton

By MARIE LA ROQUE

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It was obvious to Helen Granger as she turned in at the gateway of 18 Cottage Lane that the small bungalow there had just been vacated. Although it was a cold New Year's day, the door and windows were open, papers and excelsior were strewn over the porch and path. Helen mounted the porch steps and walked in the open door. She found a rather disconsolate looking young man within piling some books from a built-in bookcase into a hamper on the floor.

"I found you just in time," said Helen joyously. "You see, I'm one of the collectors for—" She paused and looked at the man, who had turned and faced her with a quizzical smile on his good looking face. "You're Mr. Robert Jones, I believe."

He nodded as if not too proud to boast the identity. "More bills," he sighed, digging a hand mechanically into his pocket.

"It's not exactly a bill. As I said, I am one of the volunteer collectors for the Orton University alumni fund. Your name was given to me as one of the men who had pledged money for the fund, to be paid before Christmas and hadn't—" She hesitated, not liking to give offense, "and hadn't come across," she added quickly.

"How much had I pledged?" asked the man with a sigh.

Helen consulted a notebook in her handbag. "A hundred dollars," she read from the list of delinquents. "I'm sorry—but that was the amount."

"That's quite a large sum for a poor devil that has had to sell his furniture



Worked Under Helen's Personal Supervision.

and books to pay his creditors. I didn't realize it was as much as that."

"Then I'm glad I came," she said jubilantly. "Of course you won't like to go back on your pledge—none of the Orton men ever do. But you see they gave me this list of the men who hadn't sent in their pledge money because I thought I could make it easy for them to pay. Some of the men have families and all that, and it really is hard. You're down as a bachelor," she said, looking again at her list.

"Yes," said the man, "I'm all of that—but what are you going to do to make it easier for me to pay?"

"Why, you see, when college women have to raise money for their alma mater, they do something to earn the money. You know—make sealings wax beads, or batik blouses or baskets, or something. I even know a girl that baked bread for her pledge money. So it seemed to me that the men who had it hard to raise their money could do something in their spare time and get their money that way without really having to scrimp for it. Of course you couldn't do just that same sort of thing, but there are all sorts of things a man could do."

"What, for instance?" The man looked in vain for a chair. "I'm sorry to keep you standing. Let's sit down and talk things over on the stairs." So they sat on the bottom tread of the narrow bungalow stairs that led to the attic above the ground floor and talked matters over. If a man lived in the country, Helen suggested, he could raise mushrooms. One man she knew was going to raise guinea pigs and rabbits for the college laboratory. The professors in the biology department at Orton had promised to patronize him.

"I don't know as that would appeal to me," laughed the delinquent alumnus. "I'd probably get so attached to the poor creatures after I'd raised them that I'd be unwilling to ship them off to their execution. But, seriously, what do you think a fellow like me could do, to raise money that way?"

Helen looked him over with careful scrutiny. "Well," she said, "if it weren't that you were moving out of town I would suggest that you come over to our place in the spring and summer whenever you have any spare time and pick berries and fruit. Anybody can do that, and we always have more work than we can find men to do it. You don't mind because I suggested it, do you?"

"Why, not in the least," He smiled

showed that the proposition both pleased and amused him. "Besides, I'm not really moving away—that is, not far away."

"It isn't as if you would be doing it for strangers," Helen explained. "My father and brothers and uncles and grandfathers back as far as anybody can remember have gone to Orton."

"But I wouldn't want to meet them while I was picking berries and cherries and things. I'd only do it on condition that they didn't see me."

"That could be arranged beautifully," soothed the girl. "They have given me charge of the farm. When I'm not busy collecting pledges for Orton I'm out in the country inspecting crops and trees and pigs and things. Really, I'm quite a farmer."

Arrangements having been made for this Orton alumnus to report for work at her country place the third Saturday afternoon in May for strawberry picking, Helen started away.

Every Saturday afternoon and often whole days during the week the young man reported for work at the Granger estate.

One warm day in August, during peach picking, Helen was not at hand when her fruit picker arrived; but he found his ladder in the accustomed place and proceeded to work, unchallenged by the farm hands in adjoining orchards.

When Helen did appear, she came running breathlessly and ordered her employee to come down from the ladder. An open letter fluttered in her hand. "What in the world does this mean?" she said accusingly. "Here is a letter signed 'Robert Jones, class of 1918,' but it's not your writing. And it couldn't be from you, anyway, because it contains a check for a hundred dollars. The note says: 'I am sorry to send in my pledge money at this late date.'"

The fruit picker put a hand to his brow meditatively and left upon his moist surface a smudge of peach stain. "There must be some mistake somewhere," he said. "Perhaps there are two Robert Joneses. That's probably it. There must be two Robert Joneses."

"But don't you know whether there were two Robert Joneses in your class, silly?" asked the girl. She had become very well acquainted with the impetuous Orton graduate and dared to call him silly if she chose.

Further explanation was unnecessary, for not far off came the sound of the voice of Tom Granger, Helen's brother. "Say, Helen," said Tom coming in quick strides, "here's good news. I stopped at the Orton club on my way home from the office. Lawrence Carter has come across with his check for \$50,000 to swell the fund. They have been hoping he would. That's quite a lot, even for a blotted bondholder like him. Good Lord—" Tom Granger stood still and turned visibly white as his hand clutched his sister's shoulder for support. He was looking at the begrimed peach picker before him.

"Why, bless my eyes—Lawrence Carter. How did you drop in here?"

"Lawrence Carter?" echoed Helen weakly, and she in turn laid a drooping hand on Mr. Carter's arm for support.

"I was just going to tell you—" stammered Mr. Carter, the blotted bondholder, just referred to. "But Tom here interrupted my explanations. Yes, I am Lawrence Carter, and after that letter from Robert Jones I was going to tell you." He put his grimy hand over the small one grasping his sleeve and drew it close to him.

"You see, you just took it for granted that I was Robert Jones. He had been living in a bungalow that I happened to own and when he fell down financially last year he gave it up and—well, I was sorry for him and went to help him start off. The books I bought, because I knew he'd want them back. I was putting them in a hamper, I believe, when you called. I thought you were a collector. There had been a few and when I asked you what you wanted to collect it was because I had rather interested myself in Robert's affairs. I always liked him a lot. Now he's got on his feet again. Bully for Robert!"

"But why did you come over here to pick peaches?" said Tom Granger, still mystified.

"Because it seemed to me to be the best opportunity I'd ever have to get better acquainted with the most charming young woman I ever met," said Lawrence Carter, bowing with mock seriousness at Helen, though he would not let go her hand, and she was blushing furiously.

"And to cap the climax you, Lawrence Carter, son, in a check for \$50,000—after the \$25,000 you sent last year?" Tom pressed on.

"I did," said Lawrence. "Don't thank me. Thank this plucky little sister of yours, who has worked harder for old Orton than the rest of us put together. It was her shining example that made me do it. She half promised to marry me when she thought I was Robert Jones. She isn't going to throw me down now, is she?"

And there before the astonished Tom, Helen, whom Tom had always thought of as a bully sister, but not much of a catch with the other men, was swept into the embrace of her future husband.

Seeks "Cell for Winter"; Gets One for Forty Years

Parry Sound, Ont. — Forty years in the penitentiary was the sentence imposed by Police Magistrate George Moore on Stephen Zowlsnik, who pleaded guilty to smashing 21 windows. "In order to earn a term in a nice warm jail for the winter,"

Children Ory FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

How South America Divides Day. The client day in many Latin-American countries is divided into 24 hours, numbered consecutively from 1 a. m. and ending at midnight. The midnight hour is sometimes designated as zero instead of 24. Thus, 4 o'clock in the afternoon is 16 o'clock, according to this scheme, and 9 o'clock is 21 o'clock. In Argentina, for instance, it is compulsory to use this 24-hour system in connection with any public document, such as a theater program, contract, mortgage or judgment of a court, and the old system is prohibited, excepting that in the theater programs it may be used concurrently with the 24-hour system.

Why They No Longer Speak.

While at boarding school I corresponded with an old schoolmate who at one time had gone with my chum. They had quarreled and Bill began to write me. I answered, but was to conceal the whole proceeding from Katherine. One day she asked if she shouldn't get my mail when she went for her own. As I was not expecting a letter from Bill I gave her my key and thanked her for thinking of it. In a few minutes she returned with a letter for me, bearing Bill's return address in big letters.—Exchange.

Why Rats Are Public Enemies.

It was formerly considered that it cost \$2 a head to feed rats. The latest, and probably more nearly correct, estimate is \$7.50 a head. Even this estimate does not take into consideration the rat as a menace to health.

In the Heavens.

The fixed stars are suns, and the nearest one is 26,000,000,000 miles away, and there are other tens of thousands of times more distant. The sun is only 93 millions of miles away, and this is why we feel its heat. The diameter of the star Alderbaran is about 19 million miles, while the sun's diameter is only 8,600 miles. If one star moved a million miles a large telescope could not detect it.

The Oldest Language.

The Chinese language is unquestionably the most ancient spoken, and, with the exception of Hebrew, is the most ancient written language. It is also one of the most difficult to learn. As an illustration, the letter "I" in the Chinese language is said to have 145 different ways of being pronounced—and, moreover, each has a different meaning.

How Wall Street Will Guard Funds.

The Wall street messenger boy who loses or mislays the fortune in securities which is entrusted to him is soon to be replaced by a bullet-proof armored car, carrying a chauffeur and two armed guards, according to an announcement by the National Security company. No attempt will be made by this firm to carry all of the financial district's securities, as only those of its own patrons will be transported, but it is believed that the move for greater safety will be followed by other concerns.

A Living Sure.

What you could buy for \$1 before the war now costs \$1.70 in the average large city. This is the latest cost-of-living report from the national industrial conference board.

The figure is a lot lower in small towns. The man who insists on living in the city has to pay the piper.

The solution of the city man's cost of living is to move to the farm. He might not get much for his crops, but he at least would be sure of a living. —Chicago Evening Post.

Rabbits and Mosquitoes.

Careful observations have been made, in France, of the extent to which mosquitoes are attracted to domestic animals in preference to human beings. It was proved experimentally that mosquitoes have a strong predilection for the blood of rabbits, stronger than for that of any other domestic animal. The discovery has been practically applied to many parts of France as a protection from mosquitoes, and particularly from those that carry germs of malaria and similar diseases.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Quenched Love Affair.

When I was in the third grade in school I was quite "crazy" about a boy who sat across the aisle from me. One Monday morning, a few minutes before the 9 o'clock bell rang, I was sitting in my seat studying. The boy came into the room. He walked up to my desk and said: "Say, Mary, Saturday Howard and I went fishing and I caught a fish that long," and as he threw out his hand, he slapped me across the face. And so ended my first love affair.—Exchange.

Joyful Reunion.

While I was in service I loaned a buddy in our company 100 francs, which at that time amounted to almost \$20.

Recently as I was touring the loop buying Christmas presents we met. We hardly got through greeting each other when he handed me \$25. This amount, he claimed, was due me, including interest. I never expected to see him or the money any more, since he was sent to the hospital to be operated on while I was still in Germany.—Chicago Journal.

Why Figures May Be Wrong.

Cause for alarm. Census bureau says farmers made only 13,865,805 gallons of cider in 1921, compared with 32,538,016 gallons in 1920.

This looks like one of the great American industries is going to decay. Figures for 1921 probably would show a further falling off in cider.

The little joker is that an enormous amount of hard cider is made on the fly and doesn't show up in the statistics. Almost anyone making hard cider is apt to sample it frequently. Hence the figures he furnishes are bound to be modified.

WOULD PRESERVE OLD HOUSE

Efforts Being Made to Raise Money to Buy Dwelling Dating From Seventeenth Century.

Some who love good things—and happily interest in the architecture of former ages is awakening more and more—are trying to preserve a remarkable old peasant's dwelling at Harreveld, a lovely hamlet on the heather in the province of Gelderland. It is called los luis, dating from the Seventeenth century and the last house of the Saxon type. Los, in the Geldrian dialect, means open, by which it is indicated that the house consists of one room only and that there are no partitions between the places for housing and sleeping for men and beasts; cows and goats and chickens living peacefully together with the inmates. There is no chimneyplace; the wood fire burns in a hole in the door, which is of stone, and the smoke is allowed to find an outlet as it pleases.

The peasants, man and wife, who are living here are beset with the extremely modern, yet most unfortunate thought of having a wall built between the stable and the dwelling room, adding a chimney and building another room, by all of which renovations the house will be irretrievably spoiled.

The managing committee of the open-air museum at Arnhem are now trying to get money together, in order to buy the house and have it removed to their museum park. It is much to be hoped that they will meet with a prompt success.

ROSARIES FROM HOLY LAND

Important Bethlehem Industry Is the Manufacture of Beads From Material America Sends.

Ten to twenty tons of the pearl-shell waste of American button factories—broken pieces and built ends of shells—are shipped monthly to the Holy Land, where, in the village where Christ was born, the material is converted into beads and ornamental objects. For many centuries the manufacture of such products has been the only important industry of Bethlehem.

They find a market largely in the United States. In 1920 there was shipped from Bethlehem to this country at least \$400,000 worth of rosaries, made of mother-of-pearl beads, with silver chains and strung on wire of the same metal, or "white metal" for a substitute. For making larger carven or other ornamental objects Bethlehem obtains supplies of pearl-oyster shells from the Persian gulf, from India and from Australia. The chains of silver and white metal are imported from France. Hand labor is employed exclusively in the industry, and, inasmuch as it is very cheap, the idea of using machinery is regarded with disfavor.

Firemen Pull Out a Rat.

Many funny requests come over the phone of the newspapers and to the phone "information," but a new one was sprung recently in Marblehead, when the phone rang at the Franklin street fire station and a hysterical voice called for the department to come immediately to Circle street as a most peculiar crawling noise had been heard all night in one of the rooms.

The firemen rushed into their coats and boots with a vision of something doing in the smoldering fire line. On arrival no signs of fire could be discovered, and the woman, much agitated, showed the men whence the noises came. Armed with axes and picks they assaulted the dresser, from which the noises issued and after a stubborn struggle managed to subdue a good sized rat in a drawer of said dresser. The woman was grateful to the firemen, who now feel qualified to fight pests, bipeds or any walking creature, as well as the fire fiend.—Salem News.

Electric Steel Smelting.

It is claimed that an electric induction furnace which has been under trial for some time in Sheffield, England, solves the problem of making very large steel ingots demanded by modern machinery, because it is as easy to make a two-ton ingot in this furnace as one of 60 pounds in a crucible. But it is admitted that at present high-grade steels can be made by the electric furnace on a commercially successful scale only in places where power can be obtained at an extremely low cost. Laboratory experiments have indicated that a high-class steel can be made by the electric process from inferior material, but for commercial purposes this is not yet possible.

British Columbia's Timber.

Directly and indirectly the timber industries of British Columbia represent nearly half the trade and commerce of the province. In 1920 they produced nearly \$93,000,000 worth of commercial material and it is estimated that the 1921 output will run well over the \$100,000,000 mark. The output in 1920 was approximately 2,000,000,000 feet of wood products, and over 20,000 men were employed to produce this quantity.

Those Subnormal Children. In an address to the physicians of Peoria Dr. Borden Veeder of Washington University, St. Louis, said:

"The fallacy of setting arbitrary standards for the weight and height of children without reference to their parentage is a practice which should be abolished. In judging whether a child is above or below normal the stature and weight of the parents should be considered."

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WATER

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Office hours from 8 a. m. to 2 p. m.

HOW

NEW ELECTRICAL DEVICE BENEFITS DEAF PERSONS.
—An electrical device has recently been patented which, while small enough to be carried conveniently in the pocket, is said to afford very great assistance to those who have been unable to hear any but the loudest of sounds.

The phonograph, as this device is called, consists mainly of a small earpiece or receiver, weighing less than half an ounce and fitting almost invisibly into the outer ear passage, a small transmitter, measuring 2 by 4 inches and a little over a quarter of an inch in thickness, a switch and a small light battery of high storage capacity. It is claimed that this instrument enables the deaf to hear the most subdued musical sounds as well as conversational and public speaking, without the faintest suggestion of that tiny tone usually noticed in sound-transmitting instruments.

The idea of electrical hearing aids is not new. Various contrivances have made their appearance for the last 16 years or so, but have had many drawbacks, such as the rattling and hissing sounds, caused by the excessive vibration of the large diaphragm, coupled with the general appearance of these contrivances with the large black box receiver held to the head by the heavy steel headband. In the phonograph the earpiece fits into the ear and, but for the slender silk connecting cord, is almost imperceptible. Even the transmitter, that part which collects the sounds, is carried completely hidden in a pocket without materially impairing its function.

The elimination of the metallic tones from the transmitted sounds has been accomplished by substituting a thin membrane in place of the metal diaphragm, an idea based upon the action of the human ear drum.

JAPS HONOR GOD OF FIRE

How Peculiar Religious Observance Is Carried Out in Islands Ruled by the Mikado.

A religious observance in Japan peculiar to the coldest season of the year is that of bathing in cold water and wearing to and from the bath a single kimono of pure white, with a white band about the head.

The ceremony is out of respect to Fudo San, the god of fire, primarily. Those observing the custom carry a lantern and jingle a small bell as they go along the street. The season continues for 30 days.

The first 15 days of the season is called the "daiken," or great cold, and the second 15 days the shokou, or small cold. Most of those who go through the ceremony are young men, apprentices in some trade, who run to and from the bath, repeating the words, "Rokkon Shijo," as they go.

The principal temple and bath is the one in Fukawaga Ku. The cold water bath there is open for women only until 6 o'clock in the evening, but at all hours in the day for men. Among the women are many young actresses, who pray earnestly for success in their profession.

How Deadly Gas Is Made Useful.
By mixing tear gas, developed for war use, with deadly but odorless hydrocyanic acid, a powerful disinfectant, the chemists of the chemical warfare service have made a combination that can be used safely in sanitary work. Since the hydrocyanic acid gas kills the eggs of vermin as well as the vermin, it is one of the most effective disinfectants known. As it has no taste or smell and produces no discomfort when breathed, the first indication of its presence in the atmosphere is the collapse of the person breathing it. Tear gas is detected instantly by its irritant effect on the eyes even when the air contains only minute amounts, and the combination of the two can thus be escaped before the cyanide has a chance to act.

How Changes Affect Humanity.
Nations develop skill, prosperity, power, for awhile; then retrograde, and other nations develop.



Sample of Taffeta Applique Roses on Tucked and Plaited Chiffon Frock. Embroidered Motifs in Bright Red and Green. Placed in Centers of Tucked Squares on White Voile Dress.

SUMMER CLOTHES NOW ON DISPLAY

Duds for Southern Wear Indicate the New Spring and Warm Weather Modes.

YELLOW AND GREEN FAVORED

Bright Colors in Evidence—Many Dresses Have No Hems But Are Simply Finished With Binding of Self Material.

Stily, it almost seems, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times, during a snow storm to be thinking and writing about summer clothes and fashions. Still that is the way styles have of forcing themselves upon the public gaze. The shops are full of summer things. The salesgirls have begun to think and to sell straw hats and organdie dresses. So what can a poor season do, except to know as though to insist that it must have its day?

At any rate the warmer weather that will some day come promises many things in the way of lovely frocks, which now many people are buying to take along to Southern climes. A survey of them must of necessity reveal to us the salient features of what will be the popular new frocks for spring, and as designs which perfect an existing silhouette they make us wonder at the eminence they have achieved.

Paris sends us by far the prettiest of the real summery frocks. They are resplendent with handwork which is not at all lavish or ornate in its appearance. It is intricate and beautiful and carefully done by the cleverest fingers in all the world. It is just a matter of pulling the threads and then working in drawn work stitches—or of winding folded strips of the frock's material into medallions and insertions that trim the frocks most cleverly. In other words, they are making the trimmings in their own hands and, when they condescend to use lace in any way, it is only in the narrowest varieties of heavy and light weight chiffons with cotton voiles to make another sort of frock. There are plenty of taffetas used in the afternoon gowns for this younger and for the older women.

Organdies in Evidence.
Fascinating summer frocks, now wending their southward ways, have come from Paris to deck the forms of American women. They exhibit the handcraft of an older civilization which the women here are privileged to carry off.

The strips of organdie used to make these medallion patterns are folded and pressed into place. Organdie has a delightful way, you know, of staying where it is put—that is, in this one particular. Then these strips are taken in the hand and shaped into patterns, which are held in place by a spider-web sort of an arrangement of stitches. And, of course, it takes the French women to vary the idea, and elaborate upon it.

There is one organdie frock in a rose pink (and, oh, what colors they do have in this market—they are growing more vivid every day) with rounded medallions sewed around the skirt as a sort of a midway border. Then, encircling the edges of these medallions are attached double rows of petals, ovally shaped and piped on their edges. They succeed in making large roses for decorations. How clever the designer has proved himself in this instance. He knew that organdie must curl from its very nature—that it could do nothing else, in all sincerity. So he has said to himself, "Oh, very well, I will place you in a position where your chief characteristic will be your brightest charm." And so the organdie has curled to its heart's content and in just the way it wished to curl—to make a flower as a decoration never before thought of for a dress of this sort.

New and Inspiring Creations.
There is no end to the handicraft which these placements of intricate achieve on the organdie gowns. And they are repeated on taffetas, and on chiffons and crepes, with taffeta in the same color, or organdie used to make

the trimmings of the two latter materials. There will be a series of round medallions used all around the hem of a skirt, making the transparent ending of the skirt by their associated patterns. There will be other arrangements of the folds to hold the beginnings of floating sleeves. Others will be placed artistically over the hips to begin the fullness of the skirt. Others will be posed over the shoulders, or there will be an arrangement of lines about the neck line and sleeves to provide the usual sort of finish. In every conceivable way these pieces of handwork are distributed over the summer frocks, making them entirely new and inspiring creations.

They will be copied here in one way or another, but we can never do what the French women have done so beautifully—first, because the cost of labor is too enormous, and, secondly, because we have not the patience nor the time nor the art to put into building beautiful dresses of this sort that will fade so soon.

Another thing that is apparent on these French dresses is the arrangement of cotton buttons or beads as they call them. They are white and cream, and they are guaranteed to leave the laundry as cheerfully as they enter its precincts. They are put on in nice little patterns. They are not gathered together in all-over embroidery, as has been the custom with beads, but they are arranged in even rows or in series of triangles or squares, which are repeated often enough to make an interesting pattern.

Cotton Voile in Yellow.
More often they are used on frocks of cotton voile; for it is with that texture they seem to harmonize best. There is a cotton voile dress in a clear shade of yellow. It is of the straight, one-piece variety, hanging from the shoulders. In groups, across the front and back, delicate side pleats are laid, while in open spaces between these pleats small triangles of the voile are placed to hold the edges together. And at each point of each triangle there is fastened one of the little cotton beads. That is all the trimming there is to the gown, except that around the waist is tied a glowing bit of ribbon, quite wide and striped with yellow and white.

The colors are the most brilliantly attractive of all the features of these summer frocks. We are getting away from black and pure white, or so the visualizers of fashion tell us. And once again it becomes our privilege to glory in the wearing of colors—colors which, by reason of the perfected dyes, are much more lovely than they have been at any time in the past. Yellow certainly will be one of the coming season's color sensations.

Many Dresses Have No Hems.
Many of these summer dresses have no hems at all, but are simply finished with a binding of the material that makes the gown. It is a new sort of finish, which has been used a lot upon crepe dresses this winter, but which looks even more attractive on the more transparent materials.

Sleeves are either very wide and floppy, or else they seem to disappear from sight altogether. There are any number of those extremely short, tight-fitting sleeves which had so many firm supporters last spring on the thinner dresses. We had not expected their revival, but so far as the French dresses are concerned, they are with us again in large numbers. Then there are other sleeves, or sleeve positions, they might be called, which simply slope away from a high place on the arm to a low place on the bodice, near the waistline. They are for the afternoon frocks, and for some of the more formal evening gowns, and they are most becoming to many types of figures.

"Gas Mounds."
"Gas mounds" is the popular name in Texas for the low, circular eminences, averaging 20 feet in diameter and two feet in height, which abound in forest and prairie regions in Louisiana, Texas, southern Arkansas and Oklahoma. On the supposition that the mounds have been raised by ascending gas from subterranean oil pools, they are regarded as indicating oil beneath. A government geologist, who has examined the mounds, disputes this theory of their origin. They occur in many districts where not the least sign of oil or gas has been discovered. He thinks that they owe their existence mainly to the unequal settling of the ground in poorly-drained areas subjected to abundant periodic rainfall.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

STRAWBERRY ONE OF BEST FRUITS

Plants Are Easily Handled and Can Be Purchased at Small Cost From Nurseryman.

REQUIRE VERY LITTLE SPACE

May Be Grown in Hills or in Narrow or Wide-Matted Rows—Give Frequent Cultivation and Hoeing During Season.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Strawberries are so easily handled and require so little room, that if only one of the small fruits can be grown they should be the one selected. New plants may be purchased at small cost from a nurseryman, or perhaps may be obtained from a neighbor. Strawberries may be grown in hills or in narrow or wide matted rows, says the United States Department of Agriculture. For very small areas, plants set in hills close together will no doubt produce the most and largest fruit, but will require more care than matted rows.

For hill growing, set the plants one foot apart in the row and have the rows just far enough apart to cultivate easily, say from two to three feet; or set rows a foot apart in double rows and have a space of two or three feet between the double rows. Keep all runners cut off and give good cultivation, so as to make extra strong plants. Some of the choicest varieties for hill culture are the Marshall and Chesapeake of the single crop kind and the Superb and Progressive of the everbearing varieties. The everbearing varieties will no doubt be most satisfactory for hill culture.

Starting for Matted Rows.
To start matted rows, set the plants 18 inches apart in rows from three to four feet apart. For a narrow matted row, train the first runners along the row, covering about a foot in width, and cut off all later runners. From four to six new plants from each plant set will make a narrow row. For wide matted rows, save enough new plants to make the row two feet wide, or more, as desired. Do not let the plants crowd each other; have them four to six inches apart.

Set strawberry plants early in the spring, if possible, so they will get the benefit of spring rains and make a strong early growth. Trim off the dead leaves and all but one or two of the live ones and cut the roots to about



Everbearing Varieties Are Most Satisfactory for Hill Culture.

four inches long. Spread the roots somewhat and set the plants just as deep as they were before they were dug. Be especially careful not to set them deeper and do not get earth over the growing tips, for this will probably kill the plants.

Give newly set strawberries frequent cultivation and hoeing during the entire season to keep down the weeds and make strong plants for fruiting the next year. Pick off all blossom buds which appear except in the case of fall-bearing varieties, on which blossoms may be left after August 1 to fruit in the fall. When the ground freezes cover the plants or the entire bed with about two inches of straw or other vegetable matter free from weed seeds. Course straw manure, with the fine portions shaken out, is excellent for this purpose. The object of this winter covering is to keep the ground from freezing and thawing with each change in temperature, because this freezing and thawing will slowly lift the plants out of the ground.

Nitrate of Soda Helps.
In the spring when the plants begin to blossom spread nitrate of soda along each side of the row, using one pound to 80 feet of row. If the ground has not been mulched, cultivate and then mulch with vegetable matter between the rows, so as to conserve the moisture from the spring rains.

If the bed is to be saved for another year, rake off the mulch as soon as the crop is gathered, and hoe or pull out the older plants, leaving only enough of the younger ones to send out runners to make a new narrow or wide matted row, as desired.

Old beds may be cleaned up, as just mentioned, by hoeing or plowing the spaces between rows and leaving the youngest plants in the row. It is generally best, however, to start a new bed every second year.

The Discovery of Microbes.
Microbes in connection with disease were first written about by a German scientist in the seventeenth century.

Daily Thought.
The true strong and sound mind is not one that can embrace equally great and small.—Johnson.

BEST ADDITIONS TO HOME GARDEN

Not Complete Unless Some Permanent Vegetable and Small Fruits Are Included.

DIFFERENT CROPS INCLUDED

Bulletin of Department of Agriculture Enumerates Various Plants to Be Selected for Supply of Small Truck.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

A home garden is incomplete unless it includes some of the more permanent vegetables and small fruits in addition to the regular annual vegetables that are usually planted. A bed of asparagus, several hills of rhubarb, a few plants of horseradish, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, Logan blackberries, grapes, currants and gooseberries, according to locality and available space, are valuable additions to the home garden.

All of the above might not thrive in any one locality or on one type of soil, and care must be exercised in making the selection, says the United States Department of Agriculture in a new Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1242, Permanent Fruit and Vegetable Gardens, just issued, copies of which may be had free upon request.

The department says that about 90 out of every 100 farms in the United States have upon them some form of a home garden or source of supply of fresh vegetables. Many of these gardens include, in addition to the annual vegetables, small fruits and certain of the perennial or more or less permanent vegetables.

This bulletin gives brief instructions for the planting and care of the more important small fruits and perennial vegetables. More complete information may be found in the special bulletins of the Department of Agriculture and of the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Currents are considered one of the most desirable fruits for jelly making, and when thoroughly ripened they make an excellent sauce and dessert, especially if mixed with raspberries, peaches, plums and marmalades in plenty can be made from raspberries, dewberries and blackberries, to say nothing of the juices and various products



Home Garden Furnishes Supply of Fresh Vegetables.

that may be made from grapes. By having a collection of the different small fruits that are adapted to the region one can enjoy a continuous supply of good things to eat throughout the greater part of the summer and in addition have an abundance of preserves for winter use.

Revive Small Fruits.
There should be a great revival in the planting of small fruits and grapes in connection with home gardens, especially in sections where home orchards are dying out or new ones are not being planted. The care of small fruits as regards spraying and other requirements is more simple than that of the orchard fruits, and the small fruits can be grown on a much more limited space.

When space is available a section of the garden may be set aside for the permanent vegetables and the small fruits. The location of these permanent crops, however, should be such that they will not interfere with the plowing of the garden or the cultivation of the annual vegetables. In no case should the small fruits be crowded, it being best to plant a limited number, selecting those best adapted to the region.

Weather for Berries.
Generally speaking, raspberries will not stand very hot or dry weather. Blackberries can endure hot weather, but not hot drying winds. Dewberries are grown mostly in the warmer parts of the country. In very cold sections the plants of these fruits should receive some kind of winter protection. Logan blackberries are grown only in the Pacific coast states.

Currants and gooseberries do best in a cool climate, but can stand quite warm summers if they have plenty of water. It is not permissible to plant currants and gooseberries in sections where the white pine is grown, because these plants harbor the blight rot, which is destructive to white pine trees. There are varieties of grapes for every section where any other fruits are grown. Strawberries will grow practically everywhere.

Wright A. Root of Easthampton, Mass., was elected president of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' association at the organization's annual meeting in Worcester.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

WHY

The Roman Empire Lost Domination on Earth

To a certain extent the decline of the Roman empire was due to its having outgrown its strength. Its ramifications in the western hemisphere rendered Rome peculiarly vulnerable to barbarian invasion, and a deterioration of the national character brought about by excess and conceit in its own powers, made the empire less able to cope with the situation. The division of the empire into two parts, the eastern portion being governed from Byzantium (Constantinople) and the western from Rome, added to the decay of its powers. The provinces drained to insurrection by taxation levied for army and court, and in disruption through internal war, could not repel the barbarian invasions. The policy at first introduced of conciliating the invader and giving him military command proved futile, and eventually Rome was taken by the Goths, A. D., 408. The invader was bought out at a heavy price, but from that day the might of the Roman empire departed.

ENTERING NEW FIELD OF ART

Why the Average American Is Invited to Read the Works of Great Russian Writer.

The American invents situations, the Russian creates character. I do not mean this as a snarl at our own work and tastes, but simply as a definition. It is safe to say that the ordinary American reader on a train could not endure the tales of Chekhov; but he ought to make the attempt, if only to learn to enter a new field of art, to try something else.

The chief requisite for a successful short story in America is that it be "snappy," "sure-fire"; things must beget to happen quickly, or the reader will turn to the next author. Many of our expert producers of these thrillers are fillers of prescriptions; they know exactly what is needed, and give it in generous doses.

Some of them are absolutely dependable. They never disappoint you. The American snappy story often builds up an extremely clever and mysterious situation, and suddenly solves it so that at the conclusion the reader smiles happily, and knows that he has been amused, just as he knows that the marshmallow tasted good—then he forgets all about it.—William Lyon Phelps, in the Yale Review.

Why Lying Is Detested.

In plain truth, lying is a hateful and accursed vice. We are not men, we have no other life upon one another, but our word. If we did but perceive the horror and ill-consequences of it, we should pursue it with fire and sword, and more justly than other crimes. I see that parents commonly, and with indistinctness enough, correct their children for little innocent faults, and torment them for wanton childish tricks that have neither impression, nor tend to any consequence; whereas, in my opinion, lying only, and, what is of something a lower form, wilful abstemiousness, are the faults which ought on all occasions to be combated, both in infancy and progress of these vices, which will otherwise grow up and increase with them; and after a tongue has once got the knack of lying, 'tis not to be imagined how impossible it is to reclaim it.—Montaigne.

Why She "Borrowed" Clothes.

A woman went into a Columbus department store recently and asked to see a suit of clothes for her small son. She looked over the entire stock very carefully, but seemed unable to make a selection. Finally she selected a suit and cap, but asked that she be permitted to take the articles home, that she might have time to give them further consideration.

The obliging clerk permitted her to do so. The next day she returned to the store with the clothes and cap. The clerk politely inquired whether or not her customer had found the clothing satisfactory.

"Oh, yes, they are lovely," said the woman, "but I'm through with them now. I just wanted to have my little boy's picture taken, and he didn't have clothes nice enough."—Indianapolis News.

Why "Blue Monday."

When psychological tests show that, far from being the worst day in the week for work, Monday is almost the best.

Tuesday is the week's high point of efficiency as we get down to work after the slight lassitude of Monday. This maximum efficiency lasts until Wednesday afternoon. Fatigue begins to show on Thursday, when production averages 15 per cent below Tuesday's maximum. Friday is the blue day. On Saturday we all are tired, but actually do more work under the stimulating excitement of the approaching weekend and the desire to clean up our work.—Popular Science Monthly.

South American Natural Park.

South America has a natural park that resembles, and even surpasses the "Garden of the Gods" in Colorado. It is the stone forest of Peru, three miles above sea level in the Andes mountains. Travelers seldom visit the stone forest. Few escape the dreaded mountain sickness on the 15-hour rail trip from Lima. Scientists are uncertain as to what natural force carved the gray rocks in the stone forest.—Mentor Magazine.

Perfection as Moral Force.

So it is that good taste also makes for perfection and works toward it, and is itself a moral force and inducement. Perfection is perfection, whether it be in writing, painting or living. It is the goal of all human endeavor in every department of life. Civilization, whatever be its manifestation, is the result of a struggle for excellence, and a never-failing aspiration toward it.—Chicago Daily News.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Mercury, March 16, 1822

The trial of James Cook, before the Supreme Judicial Court in this town for rape was closed on Saturday afternoon, when the jury retired to their room, and on Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, returned a verdict of guilty. Judge Buffum in a solemn and impressive manner then pronounced the awful sentence of the law. "The sentence of the law is that you be taken from hence to the prison from whence you came—from prison to the place of execution—and that you there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may the Lord have mercy on your soul." The sentence of death was then pronounced on James Cook, fixing the 8th day of November next between the hours of one and three o'clock, for his execution. The General Assembly, who are vested with the sole power to grant pardons and commute punishments, will have three sessions previous to that period, and we learn that their interposition will be solicited in behalf of this wretched man. This is the first instance of a person being sentenced to death in this County since 1763, a period of 59 years. (On June 15th the General Assembly refused to grant a new trial in this case, but resolved that the prisoner should be confined for six months and then be discharged.)

The apportionment bill has received the President's signature and Rhode Island retains her two representatives.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Mercury, March 16, 1872

During the month of March thus far we have experienced more of winter's severity than during the entire winter months, and as we have yet a few who seek a living by "following the seas," the severity of the weather has caused one household, if no more, to deeply feel the ocean wave.

Charles S. Huddy, son of Mr. Henry Huddy, was drowned on Schooner Flanders off Block Island on Tuesday last in a severe gale.

The Republican State Convention was held in Providence Thursday; Seth Padelford was nominated for Governor, Pardon W. Stevens of this city for Lieutenant Governor, and Joshua M. Addams Secretary of State. Ambrose E. Burnside, Henry H. Fay, B. L. Freeman, N. W. Aldrich and Latimer W. Ballou were nominated as delegates to the Republican National Convention.

As hard-looking a human being as is often met with was arrested Thursday by Officer Beaumont. He was asking charity, and to prove him a fraud, on being searched there was found on his person over \$3,000, about \$50 of this being English gold. Yesterday he was sentenced to the State Farm for three years.

On the third trial the first wardens failed to say who is to represent them in the Board of Aldermen. John C. Stoddard received 60 votes, George B. Hazard 39, and Enoch G. Young 31. They will try again next Tuesday.

The Calico social to be held Thursday evening at the Aquidneck Assembly rooms will draw the largest party of the season. One feature of the evening will be that for seven dances the ladies will choose their partners as they have the right to do under the leap year privilege.

A Philadelphia girl who married an old man, forty years ago, expecting to be left a rich widow soon afterwards, died recently, aged 56, leaving her disconsolate husband, aged 100, to mourn her loss.

The following were elected officers of Delbols Council, Royal and Select Masters, Tuesday evening: Ray Hildreth, George F. Crandall, Ara B. Tayer, Gardiner B. Reynolds, Robert S. Franklin, William Carry and Theodore R. Halm.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Mercury, March 20, 1897

The Republican State Convention was held in Providence on Tuesday; Elisha Dyer was nominated for Governor, Aram J. Pothier for Lieutenant Governor, and Charles P. Bennett Secretary of State.

The annual meeting of the Newport Historical Society was held Thursday evening, when a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of removing the present Liberty Tree, which is going to decay, and planting a new one. Also to obtain from the State the old pillory now in the State House garret and place it on exhibition in the Society's rooms.

At the annual meeting of the Holly Tree Coffee Room Association held Saturday the following officers were elected: President Darius Baker, Secretary Charles E. Hammett, Treasurer William P. Buffum, Auditor Gardiner B. Reynolds, Directors Rev. M. Van Horne, Rev. E. H. Porter and W. P. Buffum.

John E. Lake, chief engineer of the fire department, died at his home on John street Friday evening of last week. Chief Lake was a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, having responded to his country's call early in those troublous times.

The several engine houses in the city are draped in black and white for thirty days out of respect to the late Chief Lake.

Mr. F. P. Garrettsen, who is spending the winter in New York, was in town yesterday.

The Army and Navy Journal in speaking of the recent inauguration parade in Washington, says: "Newport Artillery of Rhode Island, an independent organization, were one of the most striking uniforms in line, and received a good deal of applause."

Col. Thomas B. Carr died at the residence of his son, Dr. Clarence A. Carr, Thursday morning. Col. Carr joined the Artillery Company April, 1841, and after serving through the various grades of corporal, sergeant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, he was elected colonel in 1854 and served four years. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving as Captain of Company I, 7th R. I. Volunteers.

The Democrats of this city have made the following nominations: Senator Theodore R. Halm, Representatives William G. Ward, William E. Mumford, P. J. Murphy, George H. Wilmarth and M. P. Vaughan.

Mr. Henry S. Wheeler has returned to Washington.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Financial Town Meeting Held

On Saturday, March 11, the annual financial town meeting was held at the Town Hall. The Budget committee presented a list of appropriations, which in the total exceeded that of 1921 by several thousand dollars. The maintenance of two additional school-rooms and the employment of two more teachers required an increase in the appropriation for schools. An act had been obtained from the General Assembly to enable the town to contribute a part of the cost of supporting a public health nurse and \$800 was appropriated for this purpose, furnishing an entirely new item of expense. It was urged that some apparatus for putting out fires be purchased by the town, and a committee was appointed to examine into the cost of a chemical fire engine. In recent years an annual appropriation of from \$500 to \$800 had been made to compensate the Newport Fire Department for extinguishing fires in Middletown. Last year \$800 was appropriated. This appropriation was all spent and there are still pending bills of the City to the amount of \$785 not paid. An appropriation was made to pay these bills, and Howard Jr. Peckham, James R. Chase, 2d, and Henry C. Sherman were appointed a committee on Adjustment. There was an extended discussion as to the expediency of purchasing fire apparatus, showing a wide divergence of opinion regarding the subject, and which terminated in the appointment of Charles S. Ritchie, John H. Spooner and William J. Peckham as a committee of inquiry.

The supply of water for Berkeley School was reported as insufficient and Joel Peckham, Lilla P. Peckham and Louisa B. Nicholson were appointed a committee to devise some method of increasing the supply.

James E. Wilson had a petition before the meeting representing that in June, 1921, his trees, shrubs and nursery stock had been included in the assessment of town tax, and his taxes in consequence largely increased. He disputed the right of the Assessors to tax his nursery stock. In this contention he was supported by Venceslaus A. Vanicek, who stated that Middletown was the one solitary place where such stock was taxed. Mr. Vanicek read a long and vigorous protest against the large increase in his taxes, which he characterized as both unjust and unreasonable. He also denied the right of the Assessors to tax nursery stock. He and Frederick W. Smythe were employing many laborers, and the imposition of a tax on their growing trees and shrubs would eventually result in the crippling of the chief industry of the town.

On motion of William J. Peckham, the President of the Town Council, was directed to countersign all notes given by the Town Treasurer.

Mr. Peckham also moved that the town council employ a Town Solicitor to attend to the presentation of criminal complaints before the court and act as legal adviser of the town. Last year different committees had each its own selected attorney. Mr. Peckham claimed that it would be more economical to have one regular attorney. In several cases the defendants were acquitted and costs taxed to the town.

The Town Treasurer was authorized to hire money necessary in conducting the business of the town up to the limit of \$60,000, including the \$38,000 already hired for current expenses. The loan negotiated for building schoolhouses is excluded. The amount outstanding on this loan is \$16,800. The Budget committee recommended an increase in the tax rate from \$12 to \$14 on each \$1,000 of ratable property. This recommendation was not favorably regarded, and it was voted to have the tax rate \$12 as in 1921. It was announced that nearly \$12,000 of the taxes assessed in 1920 and 1921 remained unpaid and this amount would cover all the increase in appropriations.

Appropriations included the following:

Highways		
Road Construction, Repairing and New Implements	\$9000 00	
Road Oil and Tarvia	2500 00	\$11500 00
Schools		
Estimate of School Committee 1922-1923	19000 00	19000 00
Interest and Notes Payable		
Int. on Town notes & loans	2580 00	
Schoolhouse loan (due) and int.	8000 00	5580 00
Support of poor	300 00	
Ed of Health	300 00	
Services of Public Health nurse	800 00	1400 00
Removal of snow 1922-1923	1000 00	1000 00
Cemetery Com.	700 00	
Newport County Farm Bureau	200 00	
Fire Protection		900 00
Salaries and Bonding		
Town Council	300 00	
Tax Assessors	250 00	
Supervisors and Moderator (Elections)	50 00	
Forest Warden	10 00	
Weights & Measures	10 00	
Town Treasurer	350 00	
Bond	145 00	
Auditor	60 00	
Tax Collector	350 00	
Bond	50 00	
Back salaries of Tax Collectors	800 00	2375 00
Salaries School Committee & Clerk	200 00	200 00
Town Clerk's Office		
Salaries, Clerk's and assistant	1300 00	
Supplies	200 00	1500 00
Legal Department		
Sheriff	100 00	
Clerk of Court	100 00	
Legal assistance	500 00	700 00
Miscellaneous		
New furnace for Town Hall	250 00	
Fuel	125 00	
Electric Light &		

Telephones	135 00
Janitor at Town Hall, etc.	85 00
Incidentals	500 00
State Tax 1922-1923	6300 00
Advertising and Printing	800 00
Total	\$52950 00 \$52,950 00

The primary class of St. Columba's Sunday School gave an informal "measuring" tea on Wednesday afternoon from 3.30 to 5.00 o'clock, at St. Columba's Vicarage, Paradise Court. The guests were entertained by the Rector, Rev. James H. S. Fair, and Mrs. Fair. The cards on which the invitations were printed had a little silk bag attached, into which each person was requested to put five cents for each foot of their height. The money which was received in this way will be used for the children's Lenten Missionary offering.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Dennis have gone to Greensboro, N. C., to attend the funeral of Mr. Dennis' mother.

Miss Julia Paquin, who is ill, was taken on Tuesday to the Newport Hospital. Owing to her illness the competitive entertainment which was to have been given on March 23, by the ladies of Aquidneck Grange, has been indefinitely postponed. Miss Paquin was one of the cast in this affair.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Lewis observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Sunday at their home, which is the same house in which they were married.

Messrs. Lewis B. Plummer and Fred P. Webber, who have been ill at their respective homes with diphtheria, are so much improved as to be able to go out.

Mrs. Howard G. Peckham has returned from New York, accompanied by her niece, Miss Janet Campbell of Scotland. Miss Campbell, accompanied by her aunt and family, sailed from Scotland on February 20 and arrived in New York on March 8, where they were met by Mrs. Peckham. Her sister and family will reside in Brooklyn.

High Sheriff James Anthony has announced that he will not retire if an act is passed for the retirement of sheriffs after 30 years of service. He is 82 years of age, but is in good health and enjoys his work, and sees no reason for giving it up.

Two large trucks of the State Board of Public Roads have been carting crushed stone from piles on the East Main Road, where it was left when that road was completed, and is now being used to fill in the cuts on the West Main Road.

The First Iron Boat?

The first iron boat was built at Faslane, a little village near Glasgow, and piled for many a day on the North and Clyde canal between Port Glasgow and Kirkcaldy. Previous to the launch, many were in doubt whether it would float or not, and a good deal of betting took place. An old woman who was piling potatoes at the side of the canal undertook to bet that the boat would float, and thereupon "piled" her potatoes with the potatoes in it into the water. It floated!

Can Send Checks by Wireless.

Through the invention of a Frenchman named Belin it is now possible to transmit documents or checks by wireless. In future, not only will there be no impossibility in regard to the transmission of legal documents, autographs and manuscripts, but the very authenticity of messages will acquire fresh guarantees by their autographed transmission.

Life as I See It.

"In most magazine stories the hero is earning at least \$5,000 per year. So I was pleased recently to read a story in which the hero was working for \$25 a week. A good many heroes are doing that."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Try It!

If you want to know about shoes, ask a shoemaker. If you want to know about spats, ask a married man.—Exchange.

Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, So.

Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. I., January 10, A. D. 1922.

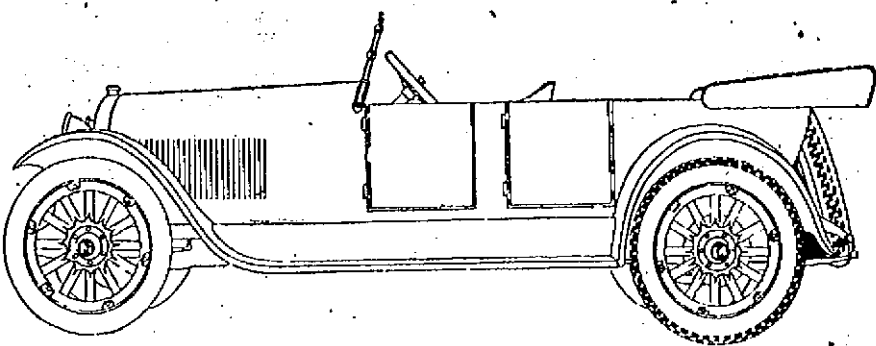
BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 8555 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, do I, the undersigned, Sheriff of said County, on the eighth day of December, A. D. 1921, and returnable to the said Court, March 8th, A. D. 1922, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the twenty-ninth day of November, A. D. 1921, in favor of Harry E. Chase, plaintiff, and against Chester L. Gladding and Maynard F. Gladding, defendants, have this day at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock a. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendants have in and to certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows: Northerly on land of Joseph Bradford and Albert Hammett, one hundred (100) feet; Easterly on land of said Joseph Bradford and Albert Hammett, forty-five feet; Southerly on land of Emma Sharp, one hundred (100) feet; and Westerly on said Harry E. Chase, one hundred (100) feet; forty-five (45) feet to all said measurements more or less or however otherwise—the same may be bounded or described being the same premises devised to these defendants by John F. Easton and which were conveyed to the said John F. Easton by Joseph Bradford, et al., by deed dated November 7th, 1873, and recorded in the Land Evidence of said Newport in Volume 18 at Page 528.

Be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1922, at 10 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK T. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

THE MAIBOHM SIX



Before you buy a car see the Maibohm Six.

Price Delivered in Newport \$1385

Six cylinder, 55 horsepower motor, force feed through a crankshaft two and one-half inches in diameter

PECK'S GARAGE

Telephone for demonstration.

TEL. 604

3092-w, Newport

NEWPORT, R. I.

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)

Dealers in

HAY, STRAW,

GRAIN

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SALT

Agent for H. C. Anthony's

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Now is the time to plant turnips

Store:

162 BROADWAY

Phone 181

Elevator:

MARSH ST

Phone 258

Jamestown Agency

ALTON F. COGGESHALL

Narragansett Ave Phone 2600

Probate Court of the City of Newport, March 8th, 1922.

Estate of Grace Eleanor Murphy

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS, Guardian of the person and estate of Grace Eleanor Murphy, minor, of said Newport, presents his petition in writing, representing that said minor is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situated in said Newport, to-wit: lots sixty-seven (67) and sixty-eight (68) on a certain map of the Housing Corporation property (located) in the southern part of the City of Newport, made by Chandler & Palmer, Engineers, dated A. D. 1919, recorded in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Newport in Plat Book, No. 1 on page 9, which lots are in the "rent-leased" house" numbered 62 Old Fort Road and 5 Palmer Street, and praying for reasons therein stated that he may be authorized and empowered to sell said minor's interest in said Real Estate at public auction or private sale, for the purpose of paying the debts of said minor, and for the purpose of making a better and more advantageous investment of the proceeds of such sale, and said petition is received and referred to the Twenty-seventh day of March instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

3-11

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, March 11, 1922.

Estate of Elizabeth P. Lawton

Request in writing is made by Frank L. Mitchell and other heirs at law of Elizabeth P. Mitchell, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, intestate, that Francis Mitchell, of said New Shoreham, be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the 3rd day of April, 1922, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD F. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

3-13

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, March 11, 1922.

Estate of Emeline E. Mitchell

PETITION in writing is made by Frank L. Mitchell, of said New Shoreham, and other heirs at law of said Frank L. Mitchell, of said New Shoreham or some other suitable person may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of Emeline E. Mitchell, a person of full age, and said petition is received and referred to the 3rd day of April, 1922, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, and that citation be served according to law.

EDWARD F. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

3-13

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, So.

Newport, March 18, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, REMOND H. CHASE of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office his petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Remond H. Chase and Sarah E. Chase, now in parts to the said Remond H. Chase unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

And whereas, the said Sarah E. Chase of said petition and that she shall appear to be held at the Court House, in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the third Monday of May, A. D. 1922, then and there to respond to said petition

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

3-13-6w

Says Uncle Eben.

"Dar's a heap o' gratitude," said Uncle Eben, "dat don't never get proper expression, foh de reason dat fullness of de heart is mighty liable to deprive a man of de power of speech-makin'."

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?

USE THE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS IN THE

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS

EVERY DAY One Hundred People are doing this and they GET RESULTS

CIRCULATION OVER 8400 DAILY

TELEPHONE 17, OR MAIL YOUR WANTS-BILL WILL BE SENT PRIOR 25 WORDS 25 CENTS FOR FIRST INSERTION, 10 CENTS FOR REPEATS

For Sale To Let Help Wanted Situations Gen. ad Lost and Found

New York

Via Fall River Line

Fare \$4.44

Lv. Newport, (Long Wharf) 9:45 P.M. Due New York 7:00 A.M.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport March 13th, 1922. THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of GRACE ELEANOR MURPHY, minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of the Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

GARDINER B. REYNOLDS.

3-11

Probate Court of the City of Newport, March 10th, 1922.

Estate of Agnes B. Jones

REQUEST in writing is made by William S. Jones, husband of Agnes B. Jones, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that he, as some other suitable person may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the Twenty-seventh day of March instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

3-11

Probate Court of the City of Newport, March 6th, 1922.

Estate of Elizabeth P. Lawton

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth P. Lawton, late of said Newport, deceased, presents his first and final account, with the balance of said account, for allowance, which account shows distribution to the heirs-at-law; and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-seventh day of March instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

3-11

Probate Court of the City of Newport, March 8th, 1922.

Estate of Mary E. Feeney

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Mary E. Feeney, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-seventh day of March instant, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

3-11

Probate Court of the City of Newport, March 8th, 1922.

Estate of Mary E. Feeney

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by George S. Bryant and Mary R. Bryant to Antonio S. Gracia, of Jamestown, Rhode Island, dated the 25th day of June, A. D. 1919, and recorded in Volume 22, pages 122, etc., of the Land Evidence of Jamestown, R. I., breach of the conditions of said mortgage having been made and still existing, the undersigned will sell at public auction as a whole in front of the premises hereinafter described on MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, the following real estate described in said mortgage, to-wit:—All that certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said Town of Jamestown, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Northerly on land now or formerly of Susie Dodge, eighty (80) feet; Easterly by Lawn Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; Southerly by Narragansett Avenue, eighty (80) feet; and Westerly by land of John T. Collins, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet.

Said premises being all the premises granted by said mortgage deed, which deed is hereby made part hereof.

And the undersigned, the Administrator of the estate of Antonio S. Gracia, the present holder of the mortgage for the estate of said Antonio S. Gracia, hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale or at any continuance or adjournment thereof.

MARY R. GRACIA, Administratrix of Estate of Antonio S. Gracia.

3-11-3w

The Rainiest Hour.

Four p. m. is said to be the rainiest hour of the whole 24.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE

RAILWAY COMPANY

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

Week Days—7:35, 8:50 and each hour to 4:50

Sundays—8:50 and each hour to 7:30

Winter Shoes

Shoes for men, women and children in the proper styles and weights for winter wear.